FBIS DAILY REPORT

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## BULGARIAN PREMIER TODOROV ADDRESSES CEMA SESSION

AU041530 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 4 Mar 81

["Environmental Problems and CEMA"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 4 March (BTA)--The 17th session of the Environment Conservation and Improvement Council of the CMEA countries began here today.

It will discuss the tasks proceeding from the decisions taken by the CMEA high-ranking bodies and the implementation of the joint programme for cooperation between the CMEA member countries and Yugoslavia in the period up to 1980.

The address of Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, to the participants in the sitting was read at the session.

Stressing the paramount importance of the man-nature relationship in our days, the head of the Bulgarian Government noted that the industrial transfer of low-waste and wasteless technologies is a new approach in the party and state policy aimed at preserving and effectively using the environment.

In the address an emphasis is laid on the role the cooperation between the CMEA member countries plays in solving the problems of achieving a harmonious interrelations between society and nature.

Questions related to the global environment monitoring system and to the cooperation of international organizations, too, will be discussed at the sitting.

The council will also discuss informations on the preparation of the international conference on low-waste and wasteless technologies to be held in Sofia in September this year.

Delegates from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia will take part in the session.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SHIPPING OPENS

AU061053 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Mar 81 p 2

[Unsigned note in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] The agenda of the 2-day conference of deputy ministers of transportation of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the USSR and the CSSR, which was opened yesterday in Bratislava, deals with the evaluation of results achieved so far in the activities of the Interlichter international economic shipping enterprise and the main trends of its development for 1981-85. The Interlichter enterprise was established in 1978 on the basis of intergovernmental agreements of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the USSR and the CSSR and is the first joint economic organization of the socialist countries in the field of transportation.

## CPUSA'S GUS HALL CONTINUES VISIT ACTIVITIES

### Meeting With Zhivkov

AU091547 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 9 Mar (BTA)--Today the first secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Todor Zhivkov and the secretary general of the Communist Party of the United States, Mr Gus Hall, gave an exceptionally high assessment of the constructive proposals made by the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in the interests of peace and security.

In a cordial and comradely talk Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Gus Hall paid special attention to the need to strengthen the solidarity of all the democratic and peaceloving forces, of the communist and workers' parties in the first place, so that a worthy resistance could be put up to the imperialism's policy of fanning up military hysteria and stepping up the arms race.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Gus Hall expressed their satisfaction with the present development of ties between the BCP and the Communist Party of the USA, stressing their conviction that the fraternal relations between the Bulgarian and the American communists would continue to develop and strengthen in keeping with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interests of the two peoples and in the interests of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement.

Information was exchanged on the tasks the two parties are solving at the present stage. Topical issues related to the situation in the world and such concerning the international communist and workers' movement, too, figured on the agenda of their talks.

### Georgi Dimitrov Order

AU092035 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at ceremony held in Sofia on 9 March, presenting the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Gus Hall, secretary general of the U.S. Communist Party--recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gus Hall,

It is with particular gratification and joy that I fulfill the pleasant assignment from the BCP Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic, to present the Georgi Dimitrov Order, which is being awarded to you for your great contribution to the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, for your contribution to consolidating the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the U.S. Communist Party [CPUSA] and for your efforts devoted to mutually acquainting the Bulgarian and the North American peoples. This order is also awarded to you on the occasion of your 70th birthday.

We attach great importance to this high award because it is named after Georgi Dimitrov, Bulgaria's great son. Together with the Bulgarian communists, together with all Bulgarian people, we cordially congratulate you, dear Comrade Hall, as an ardent and courageous communist, as a patriot of your country, and as a consistent internationalist, who has devoted all his conscious life to the struggle for the happiness and well-being of the U.S. people, to the triumph of the great communist ideal.

We have respect for your revolutionary activities of longstanding. You have devoted many efforts and great energy to consolidating the CPUSA and asserting it as a vanguard of the workers class. For over 20 years you have been working as Secretary General of the CPUSA, which is waging a selfless struggle to defend the vital interests of the working people against reaction and against imperialism, for peace, democracy, and social progress. We even more appreciate your selfless devotion, because we know how difficult the struggle of the communists is in a country that today represents the economic, political, military, and ideological mainstay of worldwide imperialism.

The Bulgarian communists are following and welcome the successes of the communists in the United States with a feeling of sincere respect and comradely solidarity; we rejoice with all our hearts at your party's progress, we rejoice at the fact that the strength of the CPUSA is growing, that its relations with the workers class are growing, that its relations with the other democratic and progressive forces in your country are being consolidated.

The 22d Congress of the CPUSA held in August 1979 confirmed the strengthened unity of the party, the increase of its ranks and the consolidation of its relations with the working masses. Those successes are results of the struggle waged by all communists. A particular share belongs to the activities of your party's leadership, headed by Gus Hall, secretary general of the CPUSA, and of its president, Henry Winston, who are the tested sons of the North American people and the respected friends of socialist Bulgaria. In you, Comrade Hall, in the communists of the United States, we greet the vanguard representatives of George Washington's nation, and the representatives of the true greatness and genuinely democratic spirit of the entire American people, of your workers class and of the selfless fighters for peaceful understanding, for mutual cooperation and for the people's happiness on all continents.

Your multifaceted activities, Comrade Gus Hall, loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, represent an important contribution to the unity of the international communist and workers movement, to further developing friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the CPUSA, between the peoples of Bulgaria and the United States. Let me, once more, dear Comrade Gus Hall, congratulate you in a fraternal and communist manner, let me congratulate you most sincerely, and wish you good health, a long life and new successes in your noble work. Congratulations! [stormy applause]

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1430 GMT on 9 March reports the following Bulgarian leaders present at the presentation ceremony: Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Petur Mladenov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov and Milko Balev]

## BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS PORTUGUESE PARTY

AU051948 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 5 Mar (BTA)--The CC of the BCP sent a message of greetings to the Portuguese Communist Party in connection [word indistinct] 60th anniversary. The message reads in part:

"The Portuguese communists celebrate today the 60th anniversary of their party, united and rallied round the [word indistinct] line of the Central Committee headed by Comrade Alvaro Cunhal--a prominent son of the Portuguese people, and an outstanding figure in the international communist movement. The Communist Party of Portugal is a strong and generally acknowledged authoritative Marxist-Leninist party, loved and trusted by the working people. This proceeds from its constant efforts at consolidating the unity of the democratic forces, at preserving the revolutionary gains of the Portuguese people, laid down in the Constitution of the country. This is a result of its policy of consistent internationalism aimed at strengthening the unity of the international communist movement, of its active contribution to the struggle for peace and detente, for liberty and independence of the peoples".

## STATE PLANNING CHIEF ZAREV LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

AU091548 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, left for Moscow today. He will attend the 25th session of the CEMA Executive Committee organs in the state planning sector. Kiril Zarev was seen off at Sofia Airport by (Leonid Popov), charge d'affaires ad interim of the USSR Embassy in Bulgaria.

## DZHUROV WRITES ON PARTY LEADERSHIP IN ARMY

AU091237 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Mar 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense: "Party Leadership is the Foundation of the Army's Cohesion and Power"]

[Excerpts] The main source of the power of the Bulgarian People's Army is the party leadership.

The development and implementation in life of a scientifically founded military policy as part of a general policy has been and is an important and responsible party task in all stages of our development. The Marxist-Leninist teaching on war and the army, the tasks stemming from the international situation, the characteristics of the concrete historic stage of the country's socioeconomic development and the international tasks related to defending the socialist community are the foundation of the party's military policy.

The party leadership of the armed forces is manifested in the great organizational work of the party in the army; in the care for its organizational construction; and in the care for training and education personnel, constantly increasing the armed forces' combat readiness and combat capability, and assigning loyal party cadres to the army.

The party's leading role in the army is also manifested in the daily party-political work in the armed forces, and the active role of the party and Komsomol organizations. In this respect our army stems from Lenin's instruction: "There...where the political work in the army is being most carefully performed...one finds no laxity...It is there that its discipline and spirit are better and there are more victories."

Under the leadership of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army, as well as the leadership of the commanders and political organs, party-political work in the army is an important means of implementing in army life the party's ideology and policy, strengthening the combat capacity and increasing the combat readiness of the army, and improving the soldiers' communist education.

The present stage of construction of the developed socialist society is characterized by further increasing the leading role of the party in all areas of life, including the military. This has been facilitated by a number of sociopolitical, ideological, military-technical and international factors, the more important of which are: The scale and complexity of socialist construction, the acceleration of social processes under the influence of the dynamically developing scientific-technical revolution--which exercises a great influence on the army--the great significance of scientific communism and communist education of youth, the increase in the masses' activity and creativity, the class struggle between socialism and capitalism, the complexity of military construction, the increase of the international tasks related to construction and defending the developed socialist society and so forth.

Evaluating the road which has been travelled since the victory of the socialist revolution, we can conclude with total justification that the BCP has achieved historic successes in the area of military construction. Now when we face the 12th BCP Congress, the 25th anniversary of the historic BCP Central Committee April plenum and the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian people, we can proudly say that under the care and direct leadership of the party, the Bulgarian People's Army has developed into a modern army, loyal to its people and capable of solving any task posed by the party and government in the defense of the country's national independence and the cause of socialism.

## ZHIVKOV, LEADERS ATTEND WOMEN'S DAY MEETING

AU061943 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 6 Mar (BTA)--A solemn meeting was held here today to commemorate March the 6th--International Women's Day.

The meeting was attended by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and other party and state leaders.

The BCP CC greetings message, which was read at the meeting, emphasizes: "Bulgaria's thousand years of development are inseparable from the work and struggles of the Bulgarian woman, from her patriotic efforts to preserve the national traditions, moral virtues, to raise and educate worthy builders and defenders of the motherland. She has always stood shoulder to shoulder with her sons and fathers in order to defend Bulgaria's freedom and progress."

It is also pointed out in the greetings message that in their noble deed of mothers and educators, the Bulgarian women will continue to have the full backing of the party and of the socialist state. The message reads in part: "The socialist society creates and will continue to create the necessary conditions for combining maternity with the active participation in the work and social activity, it stimulates and will continue to stimulate natality, and will intensify its care for the people's health."

## BRIEFS

MEMORANDUM WITH HUNGARY--Yesterday in Sofia, talks were held and a memorandum signed between Georgi Pavlov, chairman of the Committee for Environmental Protection at the Council of Ministers, and Gyorgy Gonda, chairman of Hungary's National Environmental Protection Council. Jeno Sebestyen, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the signing ceremony. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO Bulgarian 4 Mar 81 p 8 AU]

NEW JOURNALISTS' UNION LEADRS--A session of the Bulgarian Journalists' Union Executive Council was held yesterday under the leadership of Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists Union, to discuss the tasks of Bulgarian journalists on the eve of important political events and anniversaries in our country. A plan for the work of the union was adopted and the budget of the union was approved. The work of the Young Journalists Club was discussed and new members were admitted to the Bulgarian Journalists Union. Yordan Yotov, editor in chief of the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO, was elected deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists Union. Bogomil Mechkarski was elected secretary of the union and the following new members were elected to the union's Administrative Council: Gencho Buchvarov, editor in chief of the daily OTECHESTVEN FRONT, and Todor Abazov, editor in chief of BULGARSKI ZHURNALIST, organ of the Bulgarian Journalist Press Union. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Feb 81 AU]

VIENNA INSTITUTE DELEGATION--Sofia, 6 Mar (BTA)--Today ended the visit of the economic delegation of the Danube-Europe Institute Vienna, which was here at the invitation of the Bulgarian Chamber for Commerce and Industry. For 4 days the guests had talks with representatives of Bulgarian ministries and foreign trade organisations. The possibilities for developing long-term economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the countries represented in the Institute were discussed. Also problems of the trade, relations in science, technology and engineering, were touched upon. During talks at the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association the two organisations reached a cooperation agreement. It is about exchanging economic information, rendering assistance to the Danube-Europe Institute in holding economic symposia in Bulgaria, etc. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 6 Mar 81 AU]

## POLISH STRIKE ACTIVITY DRAWS COMMENT, CRITICISM

### Solidarity Lodz Strike

LD100950 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] A so-called warning strike is to take place in the Lodz Voivodship between 1100 and 1200 today. The strike was declared by the local leadership of the Solidarity trade union. Our correspondent in Warsaw, Frantisek Sojka, has this to add:

The pretext for the strike is the termination of employment of several employees of the Ministry of the Interior's hospital in Lodz. Solidarity has rejected the explanation that their employment was terminated as a result of a reorganization and has threatened that unless its demands are met further strikes would take place on Thursday and if necessary a general strike would be declared throughout the Lodz area on Monday, 16 March. Electricity supplies will be cut off at the time when the television newsreel is to be transmitted and the daily press will not appear. Solidarity has also threatened to go on strike in Radom where it is seeking, among other things, certain personnel changes in the representative bodies of the voivodship.

Despite the recent appeal by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the prime minister, for 90 days of calm, which has generated a wide-ranging response throughout the whole society, Walesa's trade unions are once again deliberately rejecting the offer to settle all contentious issues by way of negotiations. There is therefore no longer the least possible doubt about the deliberate effort of some Solidarity leaders not to permit on any account the restoration of calm within the country and the taking of necessary steps to overcome the deep crisis in which the Polish economy has found itself.

### Preparing for 'Mass Strikes'

LD092022 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Discussing the situation in Poland, Radio Prague's analyst Stepan Babiak said today that it is again marked with increased activities of forces not interested in the country's socialist regeneration. There are news reports about preparations for mass strikes in Lodz and Radom. An illegal congress of what is called Village Solidarity opened in Poznan on Sunday. There is a reactivization of antisocialist groups.

Following several weeks of calm after Wojciech Jaruzelski's new government had taken over there are increased efforts to renew an atmosphere of tension, to revive instability caused by a wave of strikes. It is hardly surprising that in many instances these activities are going on in the name of the Solidarity Trade Union. What Poland needs at the moment is above all honest work and increased, even exceptional, working efforts. It is no secret that Poland's debts in capitalist countries has reached the $23 billion mark. Part of this debt consists of loans with an exceptionally high interest rate and short time limit. Last year's unfavorable economic balance sheet entailed a decrease in Poland's national income by a full 4 percent. Now the repayment of loans and credits alone amounts to $10 billion each year, which equals Poland's annual all-round export figures to capitalist countries.

This is just one aspect of Poland's present situation. Another one is the concentrated efforts of Poland's communists to get the country out of its complicated situation on its own and with effective help rendered by socialist countries.

A 10-point program of the Wojciech Jaruzelski government has provided guidelines for tackling Poland's accumulated problems. One of the most important prerequisites is to eliminate damage caused by work stoppages.

The overwhelming majority of the people of Poland have expressed their agreement with the 3 months' strike moratorium as a necessary precondition for implementing the program of socialist regeneration. But now it is becoming evident that forces concentrated around the so-called Solidarity unions would like to drag Poland towards the chaos and instability prevailing during the second half of last year. Instead of alliance to jointly overcome accumulated problems, these forces are again trying to accentuate friction between the government and the Solidarity unions. This is confirmed by violations of the strike moratorium. And yet every sensible person is aware of the fact that the attitude and share of individuals and groups of individuals to the program of Poland's socialist regeneration are the decisive criteria for finding out who is interested in solving Poland's complex problems on the one hand, and who, on the other hand, is openly assuming an antipopular and antisocialist attitude.

## Student Rallies

LD091625 Prague CTK in English 1546 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Mar (CTK)--Following a period of relative calm in Poland, the enemy and anti-socialist forces are beginning to activate themselves again and trying to deepen social tension in the country by irresponsible actions.

The Polish press reported today on yesterday's "commemorative rallies" of students in Warsaw. The "independent union of students" of Warsaw University called, together with the Polish Catholic Academy and the university organization of the "Solidarity" Trade Unions, a rally to commemorate the March events of 1968. The rally of some 3000 students, professors and invited guests was also joined by representatives of the Warsaw organization of "Solidarity" and anti-state and anti-socialist elements.

## KOR Involvement

LD091648 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] After a relative relaxation of the situation, hostile and antisocialist forces are becoming increasingly active once more in Poland and by their irresponsible actions seek to perpetuate social tension in the country. One of these campaigns was yesterday's so-called memorial rally of Warsaw students. The so-called Independent Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity convened a gathering at Warsaw University devoted to the memory of the March events in 1968. Together with roughly 3,000 students, professors and guests the rally was attended also by representatives of the Warsaw Solidarity organization who were joined by antistate and antisocialist elements. Here is our Warsaw correspondent Frantisek Sojka with a telephone dispatch:

The nature of yesterday's events is clearly characterized by the fact that the main speaker was Jacek Kuron, an active protagonist of the events at the time but today a leader of the antisocialist grouping KOR. He said with great glee that the consistent application of the experience accumulated since then had made it possible to set up the Solidarity trade union organization, and then called on the students to take a more active part in current domestic political events, naturally along the lines of his ideas and objectives.

The active part played by KOR in last year's events in Poland has been admitted even by Anna Walentynowicz, a prominent representative of Walesa's trade unions, who said that without KOR there would be no Solidarity trade union organization. She then attacked the premier, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, because he retained his office of minister of national defense and stated her opposition to the fact that he had called two generals to join the government administration. She also accused the government for calling for 90 days of calm while allegedly stepping up repression against the leaders of Walesa's trade unions.

Yesterday's events at Warsaw University were a further demonstration that antisocialist forces had abandoned neither their objectives nor their campaign to stir up emotional feelings and expand their influence.

## RUDE PRAVO DESCRIBES SITUATION IN RURAL POLAND

AU091631 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Mar 81 p 7

[Article by Warsaw correspondents Jan Lipavsky and Karol Mikulka: "Conflicts That Will Not Produce More Bread; Rural Poland These Days"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE 10TH VOIVODSHIP CONGRESS OF SELF-HELP FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS (KOLKY ROLNICZE) IN BYDGOSZCZ TOOK PLACE IN A TENSE ATMOSPHERE. GROUPS OF YOUNG MEMBERS OF THAT ORGANIZATION SURROUNDED THE NATIONAL COUNCIL BUILDING WHERE THE SESSION WAS HELD TO BAR UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS FROM ENTERING THE HALL. YET A GROUP OF YOUNGSTERS WITHOUT DELEGATE'S CARDS SUCCEEDED IN GETTING TO THE ATTENDANCE-REGISTRATION TABLE, CLAIMING THAT THEY ARE PROPER DELEGATES. (THE ORGANIZERS, HOWEVER, CONFIDED TO US THAT IT WAS NOT TRUE, THAT THEY WERE "SOLIDARITY" PEOPLE WHO WANTED TO BREAK UP THE CONGRESS.)

The young fellows did not give up. They established themselves in the corridor and throughout the session and from the afternoon through the late evening hours, demanded admission. Gradually it turned out that they had connections with some delegates inside. In the course of the deliberations two or three of them repeatedly interrupted the discussion and vociferously demanded that "the youngsters from the corridors be let in." We heard people surreptitiously say that the delegates included people sitting on two chairs: One of them they borrowed from the self-help associations and the other they brought along from the so-called Rural Solidarity....

The course of the congress produced mixed feelings in us. Some participants in the discussion referred to the more than a century-old tradition of the self-help associations, traditions based on production and social progress, on that organization's extension of various services to small farmers and so forth. Others, in turn, were enforcing slogans advocating an expansion and consolidation of relations of private ownership in rural Poland.

Some delegates viewed that in context with the recent congress of private farmers of the Bydgoszcz area, which was assisted by people from "Solidarity" and KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]. The zeal of those delegates who called for more intensive production and for improving the services rendered by self-help associations to their farmers (the prerequisite being, naturally, that industry will deliver more tractors, flatbed trucks, auxiliary equipment, spare parts and so forth), on the other hand, gave rise to satisfaction. One thing was unclear, however; whether the associations should place emphasis on their own production, on services, or on both. The views on that varied.

Some views could not but elicit astonishment:

WE MUST PUT AN END TO THE SUPREMACY OF THE SOCIALIZED SECTOR!, exclaimed one farmer from behind the speaker's rostrum.

Another farmer, who spoke thereafter, defended state and cooperative farms:

AFTER ALL, WE CANNOT DO WITHOUT THEM. WHERE ELSE WOULD WE GET SEEDS AND BREEDING CATTLE?

There was even more evidence proving that the rural areas of Bydgoszcz Voivodship are not only in social but also in political turmoil. A functionary (who did not want to reveal his name) told us that some information media contribute to the turmoil. In the weekly POLITYKA a certain author writes, for example, that "he had antipathy toward so-called collective farms" and that is why he "does not recognize them because that concept of running a farm is absurd and even highly immoral..."

TRYBUNA LUDU, on the other hand, proves by facts the merits of the collective work method. ZYCIE WARSZAWY, in turn, casts doubt on everything in some of its articles and recommends expansion of the sector of privately run farms, which will--according to that newspaper's judgment--make those farms more efficient, and so forth.

When a farmer reads that, the partner in our conversation tells us, he is bound to lose orientation. Therefore, let us not be surprised when at the congress of the self-help associations a farmer declared: "Had collectivization been implemented in Poland, we would no longer have anything to eat!" That triggered an argument about who is to blame for what.

When M. Panertowa from the Pakoszcz commune took the floor, she said: LET US TAKE THE STRIKES AROUND THE REGISTRATION OF "SOLIDARITY" IN USTRZYKI. THEY NEED NOT HAVE BEEN, WERE IT NOT FOR SOME PEOPLE INTERESTED IN KINDLING STRIFE IN OUR VILLAGES! AND, AFTER ALL, SEE FOR YOURSELVES--SINCE AUGUST "SOLIDARITY" HAS HAD ITS SAY IN THE VILLAGES AS WELL AND THE SITUATION ON THE MARKET IS GETTING WORSE AND WORSE. FRIENDS, LET US NOT BE FOOLED, LET US NOT ALLOW ANYONE TO BREAK UP OUR UNITY. LET US NOT INTRODUCE "SOLIDARITY'S" POLITICS AMONG US!

At that moment we were reminded of what TRYBUNA LUDU wrote toward the end of last year: The views on the escalation of conflicts between individual sectors originate outside the villages, not in them."

By the way, people at the PZPR Committee in Bydgoszcz also agree with that statement. They are constantly witnessing visits by people from the Gdansk "Solidarity" to farmers.

The echo of those visits could also be heard at the aforementioned congress of farmers' self-help associations. Some delegates came up with the idea that it would be good if those associations were transformed into a trade union organization (of course, "the statutes and the name will be supplied by Solidarity"--as our neighbor noted).

As though on command an outraged farmer, known as one of the founders of the Bydgoszcz "Solidarity," joined in the discussion and shouted:

What about it? Will you let the people in the corridor in or not? What kind of a democracy is this?

Some people around us replied: And who will guarantee that they are no provocateurs?

The outraged farmer went on: We categorically demand their admission. They are farmers like we are...

Giggling could be heard in the hall, followed by new shouts: Will they be admitted or not?

K. Kalinowski, chairman of the voivodship council of the self-help associations, exclaims: Colleagues, is this a fair or a congress? Let us behave as delegates should!

The congress almost ended in a fiasco.

We made a trip to the countryside. In Kruszyn, a central community, we spoke with E. Kapczynski, deputy chairman of the voivodship committee of the Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives. He told us:

AS LONG AS THERE IS ANY FIELD WORK TO DO, EVERYTHING IS RELATIVELY CALM. BUT WOE AND ALAS WHEN THE AUTUMN FIELD WORK IS OVER. THAT IS WHEN THOSE FROM "SOLIDARITY" LAUNCH THEIR ATTACKS, SLANDERING COOPERATIVES, STATE FARMS AND SELF-HELP ASSOCIATIONS AND CAUSING CONFLICTS AND STRIFE BETWEEN THEM AND THE FARMERS.

What are their aims? We asked.

WHAT ELSE COULD IT BE THAN DISSOLVING THE COOPERATIVE AND STATE FARMS AND GIVING THEIR SOIL TO PRIVATE PERSONS...

We visited other villages and heard: Among the most active "Solidarity" members are those owning 60, 80 or even more hectares of land. It is they who are driving smaller farmers into that organization. By hook or by crook. In some cases it is enough to promise that the "Solidarity" Committee will see to it that the farmer concerned will get a portion of the fields that "will be taken away from the state farm anyway, sooner or later."

The crook method is such that the large estate owners threaten a poor fellow with not lending him a tractor, with not advancing fodder to him and so forth.

There are farmers, however, who send such recruiters to the devil, who do not want to have anything in common with them. They say: Who is such a kulak, who never even touches a pitchfork and has other people work for him, to tell me what I am to do. He even employs an administrator to run his farm. Where are we? In America, West Germany or in Poland?

All kinds of fairy tales are being spread about the cooperative farm in Ostrowie, in particular that its yields are lower than those of any average farmer.

What are the facts?

In the cooperative we were informed that the milk yields exceed 5,000 liters (surrounding farmers' average milk yields do not exceed 3,000 liters). Or let us take the per hectare yields of grain: In the cooperative they average 5 tons, among private farmers 2-3 tons. St Mandiak, the cooperative's chairman, believes that it is fashionable in Poland nowadays to make the socialized sector look like a beast and that it is probably no accident that the information media do not carry any reports on the positive aspects of the activity of state and cooperative farms as well as of self-help farmers' associations.

It is not difficult to guess what the aims are. Some people who have been contaminated by "Solidarity" would like to grab in the village 1,400 hectares of cooperative land, of which 500 hectares have been ameliorated, including 17 nice one-family houses, modern facilities and buildings, machinery, tools, cattle...everything. The thing they would like to do most is drive the 270 members of the cooperative farm out of the village.

No sensible person in Poland can imagine the existence of the private sector without cooperative and state farms. THE STATE FARMS SUPPLY AGRICULTURE AS A WHOLE WITH 90 PERCENT OF THE GOOD-QUALITY SEEDS AND WITH ROUGHLY THE SAME PERCENTAGE OF BREEDING CATTLE, AT PRICES WHICH ARE BELOW PRODUCTION COSTS.

The state farms must also compensate for various offenses committed by private farmers. The rapid reduction of cattle herds in their estates in the 1974-1975 period was offset by the state farms within 2 years. The situation now is similar. IN MANY RESPECTS STATE FARMS AND COOPERATIVES ARE ENSURING THE NATION'S BASIC NUTRITION. After last year's floods, which caused a shortage of fodder, they took over the farmers' starving suckling pigs, hogs and calves, helped them with machinery in sowing and harvesting, in bringing in the harvest, in transporting seeds and so forth. Were it not for cooperatives and state farms, hundreds of thousands of hectares would be lying fallow because a private farmer is not interested in just any soil, whereas a state or cooperative farm cannot and does not want to be selective.

TRYBUNA LUDU wrote unambiguously: "Poor quality soil does not usually find people to till it among private farmers, but in the socialized sector," and that is where the production costs come in, which are currently a popular argument against state and cooperative farms and really higher than the production costs of some private farms.

That is not surprising under the conditions we have mentioned, under conditions in which procurement prices do not correspond to production costs and in light of the insufficient intensity of production and its inadequate structure.

On the other hand, while a Bydgoszcz farmer reaps an average of 2-2.7 tons of grain from each hectare, the state farms in the same area reap 4 or more tons. The ratio in other voivodships is similar. As far as livestock production is concerned, the situation in the last 3 years has been such that the per hectare procurement of meat in state farms was 288 kilograms, in cooperative farms 314 kilograms and from private farmers 167 kilograms. The situation regarding milk procurement has been similar.

In some newspapers, however, one can read that labor productivity in the socialized sector is lower than in the individual sector. But everything depends on the way in which productivity is measured. In most Polish farms people work 12-16 hours a day, with the assistance of the whole family, including frequently school-age children. The number of people cultivating each hectare of land is higher than in state or cooperative farms.

At many places of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship we heard people say in various modifications: Almost everyone seems to have taken a fancy to private farmers, forgetting that one in three farmers running Poland's 3.5 million farmsteads (with about 6 million hectares of land) has reached retirement age and that many of them produce exclusively for their own use. What future is awaiting us? Young people are abandoning the 2-5 hectares farms, refusing to take over their fathers' land.

Who will get the land after them? And who will get land from the state's fund? The state farm, the cooperative or a private farmer. Who will get more and who less?

On 3 March TRYBUNA LUDU wrote: Most land from the state's fund will be allocated to private farmers for cultivation but there will be cases when the farmer will not be able to till it and when a state farm, a cooperative or farmers' self-help association will have to take it into its own administration. The newspaper further states that some state farms are profitable, thereby disproving incorrect generalizations and vilification of the socialized sector, and SPEAKS IN FAVOR OF THE POLISH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DEFINING THE SCOPE OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO NEWLY ESTABLISHED COOPERATIVES (proposing such assistance for a period of 3-5 years until the cooperative farm becomes self-supporting) as well as to self-help associations.

Rural Poland is going through difficult moments. The agrarian structure long ago ceased to correspond to society's needs. Last year's grain harvest was the lowest in past 20 years, the yields of potatoes and sugar beets were 50-60 percent below average yields.

However, some antisocialist forces in Poland want to force tension and conflicts on the villages. But conflicts, as is known, will not produce bread. There are enough reasonable people in Poland who realize that.

## MORE ON PARTY REGIONAL, CITY PRECONGRESS MEETINGS

### Husak Prague Address

LD072149 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Report on speech by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, president of the CSSR, at Prague city party conference, in the Palace of Culture, Prague, on 7 March--portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Husak recording] Comrades, delegates, dear guests, dear friends.

Allow me first of all to convey sincere greetings to the city conference of our party, to all of you, delegates and guests as well as to all Prague communists and working people on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, on behalf of the delegation of the Central Committee present here, as well as on my own behalf, and wish the conference every success and especially a great deal of energy in ensuring the conclusions of the conference as well as the approaching 16th congress of our party.

Regional conferences are also opening today throughout our country, as well as the Bratislava city conference, so from this rostrum I would like to greet also the delegates throughout the country who are gathered in their regions and in the city of Bratislava.

The regional conferences and the Prague and Bratislava city conferences are a very significant part of the preparations for the 16th congress. They bring to completion many months of deliberations, meetings of communists, of 1.5 million communists, ranging from primary organizations to all levels of conferences, district conference gradually up to the congress.

We can say that this year in the course of the preparations for the 16th congress, communists at their places of work, in factories, at various other places, have reviewed their work, the results of their work, most responsibly. They have critically appraised all problems, shortcomings and above all, gathered new strength for the struggle for the further succesful advance of our country, our party.

The party has attained a high degree of activity, awareness, responsibility for the future destiny of our country. This is, after all, reflected also here in this beautiful hall.

The preparations for our 16th congress and of the regional and municipal conferences have been markedly influenced, as has already been stressed from this forum previously, by the course of the 26th CPSU Congress. You have read the report of the Central Committee, delivered by Comrade Brezhnev, as well as other documents and speeches made at the congress, and I am going to examine them in detail. The reaction amongst communists and noncommunists in Czechoslovakia has been very big as well as very positive. For many reasons this is understandable. We always have learned in the class struggle against the bourgeoisie, in shaping the party, in the national liberation struggle as well as in the construction of socialism, and have always found assistance, support from this the largest Marxist-Leninist party, the most mature one with the greatest and richest experience. [end recording]

Further on in his speech at the conference of Prague communists, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed the enormous strength the deliberations of the 26th congress have given to us in Czechoslovakia, as well as to other fraternal countries. He said that from that congress we shall take examples and draw lessons. This is because its documents are a generalization of both the theoretical and practical experiences of the multimillion army of Soviet communists.

Comrade Husak also mentioned his brief visit to the Latvian SSR, where he paid a visit in Riga to the largest electrical engineering works. There, members of our delegation had the opportunity to discuss questions of the effectiveness and quality of work and convinced themselves that if management work is correct and if people's initiative is correctly utilized remarkable results can be achieved. The reason why Comrade Husak gave the example of Riga was to document that the struggle for effectiveness, quality of work and everything connected with it is today also being waged by the Soviet Union and all socialist countries; we can learn mutually from each other and pass our experiences on to each other. Above all, however, we must think at every place of ours how best to work. The deliberations of the Soviet communists also placed emphasis on this aspect at the 26th congress, said Comrade Husak, and went on:

[Begin recording] What came out so distinctly both from the Central Committee report and from all speeches was the joy and pride of Soviet communists and the Soviet people at the road along which they had traveled, at the successes they had achieved. Delegates from all corners of this enormous country spoke and reported specific successes and specific results, and I would say one could detect a kind of healthy socialist patriotism at the results of the work of workers, farmers, the intelligentsia and others, pride and self-confidence at what that country went through, at what it had to go through and what kind of successes it managed to achieve in all areas.

Comrades, at the same time they have set themselves exacting tasks both in the current 5-year plan as well as in the long-term outlook up to the beginning of the nineties. Naturally, we are a small country and cannot be compared with the Soviet Union. Nonetheless, there is an area that is identical in both countries and that is the ways in which to realize the aims we have set before ourselves, aims that are enormous, unprecedented [words indistinct]. And the principal way in which to realize the plans they have set before themselves is the one about which we have also talked here, and that is that the national economy cannot be developed in an extensive way.

The congress was also an important demonstration of the internal unity of the party, the cohesion of inner party life, the offensiveness of the party, the militancy of the party, the links between the party and the people, the mass political work so that millions of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia understand our policy, so that they are committed to it and support it, not because communists want it but because it is for the benefit of the working people, because it is for the benefit of the state, the development of society. A great deal was said about this.

Take the unity of the nations of the Soviet Union. From time to time we think about this a great deal. When one thinks about how many nations and nationalities live there and how they jointly pursue the same program in the same spirit and fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance, then one realizes what the Leninist solution of the nationalities question means. You will not find a bourgeois state which has resolved satisfactorily the nationalities question. And here such heterogeneous nations and nationalities existing in the Soviet Union have resolved this question under Soviet power. The nations and nationalities are developing and at the same time they are linked by the common class and social interests; they are marching forward in their joint endeavor.

In all the contributions to the discussion on the main report and all that followed at the congress was heard a voice mobilizing all to fulfill the tasks with which the congress had been dealing. It all sounded very nice, and, of course, I listened to it with great joy.

It is not easy, it is not simple to find solutions for the coming years. Nothing is simple, in our country or elsewhere. But another thing is to translate things into reality and (?make progress). And there, at the congress, or wherever we met Soviet people we came across such a militant determination--someone even used the phrase that all that is enshrined in the basic guidelines for development, those tasks, well, we shall regard them as a minimum and not as a maximum, in other words, strive to exceed them, surpass them, to bring about a higher development of living standards, a better promotion of the national development--so this militant determination must be brought into the entire party, for we communists, are, above all, responsible for the way things will develop in our country.

At the 26th congress the idea of proletarian internationalism resounded most clearly. It was, indeed, a school of proletarian internationalism. The attitude of the Soviet communists to the communists in the socialist countries, to the international communist and workers movement, to the national liberation movement, to all progressive forces is unequivocally clear; namely, that the Soviet Union is the major support of all these class and progressive trends in the world.

We too often talk about this, but we must make sure that all this really permeates the minds of broad sections of our people, even the minds of those young children who were here a little while ago and who in a few years time will decide the destiny of our country. (?I am referring) to the socialist internationalism within the country, in relations between our nationalities and ethnic groups, and externally with the Soviet Union and all other communists, progressive and revolutionary forces in the world. And in all this the voice of the Soviet communists resounded very strongly.

The foreign policy of the CPSU and the entire Soviet Union, as characterized by Comrade Brezhnev in the report of the Central Committee, has encountered an exceptional response throughout the world. Reactionary imperialist forces have for some time now been exacerbating conflicts in the world. Huge sums are being spent on armament. They are upsetting the international atmosphere, they are seeking and provoking conflicts, confrontation and so forth, I would even say that they are staging frequent provocations.

A calm, wise and sensible voice of that enormous state countered this war hysteria--coming especially from the United States, but also from some of its partners in NATO--a voice which says that it is possible and essential to preserve peace, that it is possible and essential to curtail armament and achieve disarmament, in brief, defend peaceful life throughout the world. All this is in the concrete proposals submitted by Comrade Brezhnev there.

Not only communists, progressive forces but even realistic forces throughout the world have reacted to this favorably, and people the world over have once more seen for themselves that the Soviet Union and the countries, states and forces allied with it or friendly with it are the main pillar of peaceful development in the world. We naturally wholeheartedly support this policy even in our most innate interest, as well as in the interest of people in other lands, and we fully endorse the concrete proposals submitted at the Soviet congress.

All foreign delegations from all continents practically appraised this fundamental principled policy of the Soviet Union on questions pertaining to international policy, international relations. This will clearly be a struggle. It is no simple matter, that a peace program is proclaimed and all problems are solved here and now. But the mobilization of the forces in the world who are backing such a policy can erect a barrier to all imperialist attacks, schemes, arming and so forth. And we have a clear place in this struggle.

So we consider the 26th congress a great contribution to the preparation of our 16th congress. We shall learn a lesson from it, we shall generalize their experiences, transfer them to our conditions, verify them and so forth. Since I am speaking about all this, let me say that one feels good, as a Czechoslovak citizen, a communist, to realize what a good name and reputation our party, the CPCZ and socialist Czechoslovakia enjoy among Soviet people, Soviet communists. When one meets dozens of delegations one realizes that they respect the work of our party, they respect the work of Czechoslovakia because of its principled policy, because of the principled positions of our party and [word indistinct] and also thanks to the results and successes we have attained in developing our country and its high living standards. It is good to hear such opinions. That is natural. I am not saying this so that we may now jump with joy, more than would be good, but thanks to the work of Czechoslovak communists, our workers, farmers and the intelligentsia and so forth, in brief, in the communist and progressive camp our party, our socialist country has a good place and a good reputation. And this is quite something.

I listened very attentively to the report of the city committee on the work of Prague communists, of the work of Prague. I like the report, it is businesslike, concrete, critical, demanding, in other words, it is good. That is the way to approach problems: Rejoice at all that has been achieved and have a clear view of where problems lie, where there are shortcomings, and concentrate attention in that direction, in all spheres as said here before me.

There is a great deal to be proud of. All that has been achieved in 5, 10 years is not negligible, and this has already been said here. If I go back simply to the 14th congress, I can say that Prague occupies a preferential place in our country. This concerns investment and the attention given to the solution of problems. This held good at the 15th congress and I am convinced that this will apply also after the 16th congress. We genuinely want Prague to be a model socialist city, that it should be the showpiece of our state, that many neglected problems should be tackled. Prague can also count on this kind of support in the coming years.

But in the position of the capital, the concentration of central bodies--educational, scientific, research and so forth, not to speak of industry-- produces also great responsibilities for Prague communists. What we want is not only a model socialist city but Prague communists must also serve as an example to other towns, regions, districts in our country. I am not saying that they are not but that is the objective we ought to set ourselves.

That is the way things are--in the Soviet Union people always look toward Moscow, and here people look especially to Prague, how people work there, what is going on there, what kind of good examples can be taken over from there. It is good that problems and shortcomings are being mentioned; quite a few have been listed and ways and means are being explored of solving them. This is correct. We highly respect the initiative of people. Comrade Hampl (?spoke about this), Comrade Kubes spoke about the socialist labor brigade, and even in Prague dozens of examples could be quoted from all over the country. Good management and a vast initiative of the people--these are two fundamental aspects of a successful advance, two fundamental ones. That is why, to encourage and organize initiative, aware initiative of the working people, here we shall never do enough. We shall never do enough. That is why we value this so highly. We value the examples emanating from Prague.

The tasks which the conference is going to set out are not small and easy. At the same time they are not unachievable or such that cannot be realized, especially, as Comrade Kapek said here before me, when that army of 140,000 communists makes the appropriate effort in all areas. Mostly at issue are not merely questions or problems of Prague, although undoubtedly some of them concern purely and specifically Prague, for they concern all regions, all larger towns, plants, workplaces and the like, and the reason I have mentioned this is because we have to take the same direction throughout the state and adopt the same demanding attitude everywhere.

The basic guidelines for the social and economic development of our country were published a week ago. I am glad that the report of the municipal committee has voiced support for this document of the Central Committee Presidium. It is also a good thing that suggestions have been made to various aspects of the report, augmenting the report and pointing to problems still to be tackled. I am sure there will be quite a number of suggestions and observations made from all over the country. Well, we shall have to put our heads together before the congress to ascertain what can be and what cannot be achieved, what is in our capabilities to achieve and what is not so that an amended document of the basic guidelines for the development of our country, its social and economic development up to 1985, can be submitted to the congress.

What is the principal thing in these basic guidelines? The main thing is that we are also striving in the coming period to maintain high living standards, to safeguard the social guarantees for our people and moreover to improve them provided that material conditions, provided that material prerequisites, are created for this. And this naturally presupposes a further growth of our national economy as a basis for distribution; after all, we can distribute only what we have produced. These two factors are the main ones. Aims have been determined and ways have been mapped out how to realize these aims, and the emphasis afterward will be on the realization of that entire program. The issue will be that of the mobilization of material and human resources in our country in the pursuit of the aim to be set by the congress. [end recording]

Comrade Husak went on to deal with some issues of the development of the national economy, the utilization of the extensive material and technical base of our economy and skill of our working people for the fulfillment of the demanding tasks to be set out by the 16th congress. He stressed that these tasks that are before us will not be easier in view of internal and external reasons. Comrade Husak reminded his audience that he had talked about these questions in detail at the district conference in Kladno. We are capable of realizing our objectives, he stressed, because we are able to lean on our mature party; people, too, have matured and therefore what is required is merely the honest work of communists and others.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to stress in his speech that it is continuity which constitutes the general line of our party. The building of an advanced socialist society continues in all political, material, social, cultural and other aspects. It is however essential to realize the tasks immediately, without delays, in everyday work.

Comrade Husak then went on to say at the close of his speech:

[Begin recording] I think that I can say, judging from the course of this conference as well as from reports received from other regions as well as from those received previously from individual districts, that the party is well prepared, that it is preparing itself well for the 16th congress and that that congress will be an important milestone in the life of our party, our people and that the congress will provide a further stimulus for the further development of our country, the further development of our homeland. We have confidence in our strength. We have confidence in our working class, our farmers and our intelligentsia. We know the potential existing in our country, the possibilities offered to us, and for this reason we are going into the years ahead, into the congress and the years ahead, as the saying goes, with realistic optimism and with our communist responsibility simply to ensure the happy life of the Czechoslovak people. This is our aim and this is also the order for the communists. [applause] [end recording]

## Lenart in Bratislava

LD090056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0530 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Josef Lenart, head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and member of its Presidium, has taken part in the city conference of the CPSL in Bratislava.

He pointed out the positive results which were achieved in the economic and social development of the city. [Word indistinct] he said that communists apply strict standards to themselves. It is vitally important for Bratislava that the coming year should bring a turn in the proportion of products of high quality, that products of high technical standard should appear.

Comrade Lenart also paid particular attention to the issues of the harmonious development of the city and praised the work on plans for its further economic growth.

Finally, Comrade Lenart emphasized that communists should never forget that being revolutionary does not come by saying strong words but by concrete acts: discipline and quality of work in every area.

## Lenart on Modernization

LD082318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 8 Mar 81

["Excerpt" of speech by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at conference of Bratislava city party organization--recorded; date not given]

[Text] We must ask the question: How many Bratislava enterprises keep pace and will keep pace in the future with the best CEMA producers or the best producers in the advanced capitalist countries? How many Bratislava enterprises, in organic cooperation with the scientific institutions, have prepared and implemented new discoveries and new patents which would bring international fame to Bratislava, Slovakia and our entire country, and which would make a significant contribution to the creation of the national income? How many research and production units--yes, I repeat, research and production units--work in Bratislava? Of course, good examples can be found. Our comrades in the cable and rubber manufacturing enterprises, in the welding research institute, and in other places, know that they are able to achieve more in the most important directions, but let us ask why their effort is not bringing the desirable results. It is presumably because in our enterprises and even in the higher managerial bodies prerequisites are being created only very slowly for top electroengineering, for the best engineering products, for the chemical industry concentrating on small-quantity products, and also for the electronics industry. We all must realize therefore that our engineering, electroengineering, chemistry, but also other branches, can win their struggle for a higher effectiveness, a greater contribution to the national income, only through higher technological and economic results in their products. A greater increase in labor productivity, the proportion of shift work, a better utilization of machines and equipment, will be possible only through automation and the introduction of robots, through a better utilization of computers in management. For this reason, therefore, our stepping up of the struggle for intensification must be achieved through the development and utilization of electronics, through the speedy and effective application of the most progressive achievements of science and technology. The revolutionary nature of our attitude to the work of the managerial staff must be reflected here.

Potentially, Bratislava enjoys good prerequisites for the development of the aforementioned skilled production lines. It has experienced workers, technicians, well educated managers, and it also has, potentially, a strong scientific background in the Slovak Academy of Sciences, in the high schools, in ministerial institutions. Comrades, it is therefore necessary to show more courage and determination in concentrating on these spheres, but also on spheres which are only being started in Czechoslovakia, such as laser technology, optical electroengineering, artificial intelligence and so on.

We want science to formulate and implement possibilities, strategic intentions and goals for production with greater urgency, more determination and in more specific terms. Such an attitude has been reflected in the endeavor of our hygiene workers, ecologists and general chemical workers, in the creation of the concept of the development, deeper utilization and higher valorization of crude oil. Executives in planning bodies, ministries and general directorates and enterprises must formulate their long term and 5-year plans in coordination with science, with scientific advice, and with their responsibility jointly shared with science.

It is a vital necessity, I would say a prerequisite, of the successful development of Bratislava, that the forthcoming years witness a significant change in the proportion of top-quality products.

In these years products incorporating the top results of the scientific bases of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, the high schools, ministerial institutions, and other scientific workplaces all over the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, should come off the production lines. It is not enough to entertain mere wishes; these intentions must also be enshrined in the concept of the production and economic units, enterprises and scientific and research institutes; they must become the central element in the 5-year, annual, and long-term plans.

## Hruskovic in Kosice

LD072336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium, headed a Central Committee delegation to the regional conference of the CPSL in Kosice. Addressing the conference, he stressed that we are entering a period in which the conditions of our further economic growth have been substantially changed. The quantitative side of our resources for the growth of production is greatly limited, or used up. This is true, above all, of manpower.

Comrade Hruskovic said that to satisfy the needs of the nonproductive sector we have no alternative but to secure the comprehensive growth of industrial production by increasing work and by rational utilization of manpower.

At the end of his speech, Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic emphasized that the economic policy of the party should concentrate mainly on consistent and general increase in creating and utilizing the resources of the national economy.

## Hruskovic: East Slovakia Tasks

LD082352 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Vladimir Martincek report on speech by Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member at 7 March CPSL East Slovakia regional conference in Kosice]

[Text] In the late afternoon of the first day of the deliberations, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of its presidium, took part in the discussion. He pointed out that socialist society is developing production forces according to plan, and concentrates them on constantly fuller satisfying of material and cultural needs of the working people. This is strongly reflected in East Slovakia, which was always ignored by the late Czechoslovak bourgeoisie and its notorious government.

In the next part of his speech, Comrade Hruskovic said:

[Begin recording] It is a cause for pleasure that the contribution of the East Slovakia Region in the all-state industrial production, which in 1949 represented only 1.7 percent, is today reaching 6.6 percent; in Slovakia it represents a growth from 12.8 percent to more than 23 percent while the most dynamical growth in the region has been represented by key branches like metallurgy, machine-building and chemistry.

The importance of the region for the whole of society is more and more made possible by the fact that it is the channel through which the arteries of our economic cooperation with the USSR pass, such as the railway reloading station at Cierna nad Tisou, the gas, pipeline and the broad-gauge railroad, all helping the growth of the whole of the national economy.

Secondary and university educational establishments are developing successfully in the region, as well as health care, the scientific-research base and culture. Party organizations are leading the endeavors of these institutions.

Our society is acquainted with the good working results of the institutes of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, the College of Technology and its cooperation with the tasks and enterprises of the region, and outside the region, which in many directions not only enrich the knowledge of science but whose adoption in practice also means a saving of many millions of korunas in production expenses, the increase in the quality of goods and, not least, the enhancement of care for people.

The aforementioned successes and results, above all in the quality of work and economy, could have been even better if every working place in the region consistently implemented the line of the 15th congress and if the management and political-organizational educational work was of a higher standard.

In future, communists in the branches of the metallurgy sector, particularly in the East Slovak iron works, will have to concentrate on achieving higher utilization of ore, metals, energy, and human work.

The machine-building industry is a champion of high dynamics of the growth of the production in the region, including in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, its production is to grow by almost 50 percent. In machine-building and in the electronics industry, what will matter will be to bring technical progress to other branches by the high quality, technical standard and operational reliability of their products. East Slovak machine-builders will have to do everything to penetrate more tangibly the foreign markets of the socialist as well as the capitalist countries, so that they secure the needs of the domestic market to the full extent by their high quality products. [end recording]

In the conclusion of his speech, head of the CPCZ delegation Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic, thanked the members of the PSL East Slovak regional organization as well as all other working people of the East Slovakia Region for their endeavors so far in the implementation of the tasks of the CPCZ program.

## Colotka in Central Slovakia

LD090436 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0530 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] The deliberations of communists of the Central Slovakia Region was attended by Peter Colotka, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation and party presidium member.

He evaluated the contribution of the working people to the successes achieved in making socialist changes in this part of the republic. He also spoke about topical issues connected with the construction of an advanced socialist society and emphasized the important role of mining, energy production and above all engineering, which plays a very important role in our economic structure.

Comrade Colotka recalled that our workers in the engineering industry were to do their best to maintain their good reputation in the world. The main task is to increase production and to better utilize materials, energy and raw materials.

Comrade Colotka also addressed the issues of science and technology and pointed out the necessity of more consistent adoption of automation and all other progressive methods provided by electronics and semiconductor technical equipment.

## Bilak in West Slovakia

LD082136 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Dear listeners, in our programs yesterday we informed you about the speeches by the heads of CPCZ Central Committee delegations at regional conferences. In the next few minutes we will bring you the words of Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and CPCZ secretary, delivered at the deliberations of the West Slovakia conference in Bratislava.

At the beginning of his speech Comrade Bilak praised the good results which the regional organization has achieved in the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. He mentioned the 60-year path which the party has traversed since its foundation. Those six decades have evoked in us not only feelings of pride at the achievements of our people under CPCZ leadership, but also have given us optimism, strength and confidence that our way is the correct one.

In the next part of his address Comrade Bilak concentrated on the 26th CPSU Congress in which he took part as a member of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation:

[Begin recording] The words of Comrade Brezhnev, Tikhonov and other representatives of the CPSU, and the contributions of the delegates at the 26th congress made everyone feel certain that the CPSU and the Soviet people have no other interests but the well-being of man and world peace.

The report of Comrade Brezhnev at the 26th congress is extremely important not only for the CPSU and the Soviet people, but also for us Czechoslovak communists, who are in the process of preparing the 16th congress of our party. The address of Comrade Brezhnev is, in its wealth of ideas, an exceptionally valuable source of enlightenment for all socialist countries, for all revolutionary and liberation forces throughout the world. The congress report is a deep Marxist-Leninist analysis of the world situation, and Comrade Brezhnev explained the events and problems in a way which will be understood not only by the communists but also by simple people in any part of the world.

What is the world response to the 26th CPSU Congress and particularly to the eight new peace initiatives? In the countries of the socialist community the response is unanimously positive, which is understandable and obvious. In the advanced capitalist states words of relief could be heard from many places that the USSR did not let itself be provoked by the fits of hysteria overseas, and that it consistently continues in its endeavors for the maintenance of detente.

In any case, the American Government will not have it easy. West European states, perhaps with the exception of Great Britain--and even there not of the country as a whole, but of its government--in spite of the clashes in their foreign policy will not cease to be interested in the renewal of the deliberations of the United States with the Soviet Union on the limitation of nuclear arms.

Only a few days have passed since the 26th congress of the CPSU. But we can proclaim that thanks to the new peaceful proposals the Soviet Union continues to keep the initiative in international relations in its hands, and that the United States is more on the defensive. More and more people in the world are becoming convinced that, as against the American doctrine of war hysteria and feverish armament, the USSR is proposing a program of consistent striving for peace and security. [end recording]

Comrade Bilak further pointed out the constant attempts of imperialist states to weaken the unity of the countries of the socialist community and undermine their social system. Recently, they have particularly concentrated on fraternal Poland where they are supporting counterrevolutionary forces with the aim of separating Poland from the family of the socialist community, or if they are not successful at least disrupting it economically and politically.

In the next part of his speech Comrade Bilak paid attention to the results achieved in the implementation of the line of the 15th congress of the party and to its tasks in the coming years. He spoke critically about various shortcomings in management, organizational and educational work slowing down the endeavor of the party to increase the quality and efficiency of work in general.

People are the main decisive force, Comrade Bilak stressed. Therefore it is necessary to pay exceptional attention to work with cadres, to the education of people. Only an enlightened person devoted to socialism, who is a convinced patriot and internationalist, can be a champion of today's revolutionary spirit.

In the conclusion of his speech at the West Slovakia party conference in Bratislava, Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, voiced the firm conviction that the 16th party congress will become an important milestone along the path of further building an advanced socialist society in our homeland.

## Kempny in North Bohemia

LD090054 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] In the next few moments we shall visit Usti nad Labem. There Josef Kempny, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary contributed to the discussion at the regional conference of North Bohemia communists.

In relation to the growth of the national income, as is expressed in the draft of the guidelines of the main directions of the economic and social development of the republic, Comrade Kempny stressed the demanding character of this task and its connection with the orientation toward intensification. In this connection he said:

[Begin recording] In the process of intensification new production factors, new economic forces are assuming decisive and transforming roles in the real sense of the word, such as scientific-technical development, socialist and economic integration of the creative initiative of working people. Only with their help can we improve national income with the stagnating or only slowly growing sources of manpower and raw material sources. We must learn to calculate and balance with these factors, as with the real productive force as it affects production to a greater or lesser extent. This is the most distinctive way of implementing the strategic line of our economic policy for increasing the efficiency of our national economy via intensification. The correctness of this line was confirmed and enriched by the deliberations of the 26th CPSU Congress in which the task of the intensification for achieving high efficiency of the national economy was elevated by Comrade Brezhnev as the order of our time. The fulfillment of the tasks of the intensification of economy, ensuring higher results of production with lower costs and use of sources should be the overriding consideration. The acceleration of scientific and technological progress, improvement of the structure of social production, improvement of planning and management lead to increased economic levels. The intensification of national economy can be ensured successfully especially on the basis of further development and utilization of science and technology.

The working class needs for its historical creative activity a firm support in sciences, in tapping the results of the scientific and technological revolution, in the improvement of the organizational conditions of production.

Scientific and technological progress has become forever the determining factor of progress in modern industry and agriculture. If we speak about it as an organic part of the advanced socialism then we mean the importance of science and technology not only for solving the current problems of our economy. At the same time, it is the strategic issue of great possibilities for further social progress in the future in the gradual overcoming of all social differences, in the conditions of completion of construction of advanced socialist society, and creating the conditions for the construction of communism.

Scientific and technological development should be based on the general participation of the entire nation. We must overcome the idea that it is the affair of a narrow circle of specialists.

A lot depends on extracting the greatest possible scientific and technological activity from the talents in our people. Of course, not everybody can be a scientist, or designer, or an inventor, but everybody certainly can do his bit and contribute to the growth of production and better management with his abilities and intellect. [end recording]

## Korcak in Central Bohemia

LD090024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1345 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] The conference of communists of the Central Bohemia Region was addressed by head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Czech prime minister. He noted the value of the unity of ideas in the report of the party bodies and the contributions to the discussion made by individual delegates. Afterwards, he devoted a large part of his speech to economic problems. He pointed out that each economic success or failure has an influence on all other aspects of social life. He said that although we are justly proud of our long-established traditions and successes achieved in building our socialist homeland, in the present time this is not enough. Those who fail to keep abreast with rapid scientific and technological progress will be (?left behind). In no case therefore can we afford in the Seventh 5-Year Plan to lag behind in this important sector. Comrade Korcak recalled in this connection that those who fail to understand this and are found to be incapable or unwilling to change the situation cannot occupy leading positions. He then went to to say:

[Begin recording] The deliberations of this year's party conference is at the same time an important part of preparations for the elections to the representative bodies. The issue is to ensure that the activity during the period leading to the party congress is smoothly translated into the election campaign and to ensure that we are equipped as well as possible for this campaign politically and ideologically as well as in terms of the election programs to be submitted to the electorate and to ensure that we choose cadres well and deploy them well. There is no need to wait for the party congress for we can already make full use of the conclusions of the 18th session of the Central Committee of our party.

In drafting individual election programs there is something on which we can build and from which we can proceed. The Sixth 5-Year Plan has proved how many useful things can be done in the Czech republic; the work was accomplished (?in Action Z) of the overall value of more than Kcs34.7 billion, out of which Kcs18.8 billion was spent on investment projects. We achieved the greatest successes in the construction of nursery schools. We built 1,380 buildings, accomodating 80,000 children. Instead of the originally planned 70 percent, we can already place 86 percent of children in nursery schools. The results and further possibilities in the investment part of Action Z must be seen in connection with the overall situation in the capital investment sector and as you know that situation is not terribly good. In the Czech Republic last year there were around 20,000 projects in the process of construction. The average time of construction was lengthened throughout the year instead of being reduced as planned. This meant the immobilization of a considerable amount of social resources and, moreover, it meant that the creation of new resources had to be postponed. The slower growth of the national income and in particular of its utilization has also been projected in the cut in the rate of investment. Here, too, we shall have to recken with even lesser possibilities of growth than we had envisaged even last year.

In comparison with the past there will be less available for investment in Action Z and some requirements will have to take their turn at a later period.

What will therefore happen will be that determining the right priority of individual investment projects will become more important and the same applies also to responsibility in assessing the state of requirements in terms of our possibilities. The improvement of towns and villages is however not a matter merely of costly projects but also of the better look of all buildings, care devoted to public spaces in ensuring that they look nice as well as in the level of the whole of the living environment. And these are things we ought not to forget when drafting the new election programs. [end recording]

### Hula At Ceske Budejovice

LD080420 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Among the speakers during a debate at the conference of communists from the South Bohemia Region in Ceske Budejovice today was the head of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and member of its presidium, Vaclav Hula. He spoke in particular about the draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for 1981-85. He stressed that it will be necessary to come to grips with much more demanding conditions in world markets and with growing demands to raise the quality and technical level of manufactured products. When Comrade Hula spoke about the Set of Measures To Improve the System of Planned Management, he pointed out that the Set of Measures must bring about a fundmanetal change in the attitude toward the raising of the effectiveness and quality of all work. He stated that it is necessary to achieve such a state of affairs in which the Set of Measures would be the concern not merely of leading officials but of the broad masses of the working people as well.

### Jakes in East Bohemia

LD080356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2200 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] At the conference of the communists of the East Bohemia Region in Hradec Kralove, Milos Jakes, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation and candidate member of the Central Committee CPCZ Presidium, took part in the discussion.

Jakes spoke about the further growth of the agricultural sector and the strengthening of our self-sufficiency in food.

He praised the high level of agricultural production in the East Bohemia Region and the work of the food production industry. At the same time he pointed out the reserves which agriculture has in plant production, particularly in the production of fodder, in the utilization of meadows and pastures as well as in further intensification of animal production.

Comrade Jakes recalled that the tasks for further growth of agricultural production had been stated by the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in March 1979.

In conclusion he stressed that in agriculture as well as in other areas it is necessary to strive for effectiveness, for an increase in productivity and for high economy in all areas.

### Hoffmann in West Bohemia

LD090042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, has addressed the conference of West Bohemian communists.

In the opening part of his speech he stressed that the main duty of communists is to strengthen unity, increase the strength, influence and the ability of the party to take actions, reinforce its links with the working people and deepen the leading role of the party in society.

When Comrade Hoffmann spoke about the reserves our economy still has, he said, among other things:

[Begin recording] In the report of the regional committee it has been quite rightly said that, and I quote: Had it not been for the great pressure exerted by party bodies and organizations on the economy, our results would have been substantially worse. Yes, this is true. In view of the current state of the Czechoslovak economy, the untapped reserves which the report of the regional committee has also singled out, and in view of the present demands of the party, we must also put the question the other way round: What results can we achieve if we ensure that all communists and in particular all management officials fulfill their tasks, that they fulfill the party's resolutions as well as their duties? There is no doubt that we shall achieve substantially better results than hitherto. We shall achieve, and this is quite realistic, that the pace determined in the main guidelines is not only secured but also exceeded. We shall then achieve a faster growth of efficiency, a greater accumulation of the national income and reliably ensure the further growth of living standards.

The regional committee's report itself gives so many concrete possibilities and examples that their utilization alone would bring about the required turn. It is enough to recall, among other things, that the West Bohemia Region, with its comparatively high degree of machinery equipment, and, by the way, the fifth average highest wage per worker in industry in the republic, has the third lowest shift-working rate in the republic; that in terms of the utilization of working time in industry the region occupies the seventh place of all our regions. The state of the movement of comprehensive rationalization brigades, too, does not correspond to the needs, character, traditions and the possibilities of the region. And the significance of the movement is continually growing. The extent and level of the movement of innovators and inventors, the proportion of accepted and utilized innovative suggestions and inventions, the number and orientation of personal socialist pledges and other facts quoted in the report, too, are insufficient. The results of voluntary work, the collection of industrial waste, economies in productive consumption achieved in 1980--all indicate what can be achieved if we pay a greater attention to these questions, if we organize actions better and if we channel the initiative of people along more correct lines. After all, in the first half of last year alone close on to 11 million kwh of electricity, 180,000 tons of comparable fuel and more than 50,000 hectoliters of motor fuel were saved in your region. More than 60,000 tons of iron waste and 35,000 tons of waste paper were collected. Products worth hundreds of millions of korunas and of high quality and great utility were produced in excess of the plan. And we are still aware that real possibilities are much higher. If we succeed in focusing our energy, decisiveness and endeavor in these two directions--on the quality and the efficiency in the construction of investment projects--then the results will quite certainly be above all expectations and the West Bohemia Region will give an example of successful implementation of the economic policy of the party even in the most complicated conditions. We are interested in having an atmosphere at every place of work so that the new incentives will get through, the creative activity of individuals and collectives will be generally enhanced and the concentrated support to scientific-technological development will be considered as the first economic task, and part of the socioeconomic mission. [end recording]

## Strougal in South Moravia

LD072230 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] A meeting of communists of the South Moravia Region is taking place in the D Pavillion of the Brno trade fair center. Those present include Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee and federal premier, and Josef Haman, secretary of the party's Central Committee.

Comrade Strougal spoke in the discussion this afternoon. He started by speaking about the challenging nature of the tasks in the past period created by the complexity of domestic and external conditions. Even under this complicated situation the federal government has consistently pursued the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front oriented towards the further development of the national economy, the consolidation of the people's living standards and the all-round development of our society, Comrade Strougal said. He then appraised the contribution of the working people in the South Moravian Region and the results they attained in the past 5-year plan. He stressed that without progress in intensifying and raising the efficiency of the economy it will not be possible to come to terms with the tasks anticipated in the draft of the Main Trends of Social and Economic Development for 1981-85, including the maintenance of high living standards. Such a transition is a categoric necessity for us. The consistent application of the Set of Measures will also have to play its role in this.

Comrade Strougal then spoke about the tasks facing scientists and researchers, management personnel and people at all places of work. He also dwelt on the tasks of farmers which could be summed up in the demand of maximum self-sufficiency in these foodstuffs which we are able to produce. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan the growth of the production of pork and poultry meat will have to be slowed down and cereal fodder production adapted to the extent of these resources.

Comrade Strougal then pointed to the need to speed up crop production and ensure its lead over livestock production. This is a task facing not only farmers but also engineering workers who must complete the development of production of agricultural machinery.

In conclusion, Comrade Strougal dealt with party work and the tasks of communists in the coming period. He also stressed the significance of the elections to the representative assemblies at all levels.

## Strougal Address Mar 8

LD082244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1345 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Addressing a conference in Brno of communists from the South Moravia Region [8 Mar], Lubomir Strougal, head of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, member of its Presidium and federal premier, said that the purpose of the policy of our party during the past year was to ensure that people in our homeland lived better and more contented lives and that everyone who had the best interests of the republic and socialism at heart could assert himself fully and with dignity both in work and in life in general. We all know that we had to face numerous problems and tasks that arose from both the external and internal conditions. Even in this complicated situation the federal government was consistently applying the policy of our Communist Party and the National Front, set out at the 15th congress, and took care to ensure the further development of our national economy, the consolidation of the living standards of people and the all-round development of our homeland.

We could not remain indifferent, Comrade Strougal went on to say, to the change in the policy of certain Western great powers. The party's Central Committee and the government paid due attention to the defense capability of our homeland and contributed to the strengthening of the alliance of the Warsaw Pact member countries. We do not strive to achieve military superiority in Europe. However, at the same time we shall not permit the socialist community to find itself in the position of being weaker, Comrade Strougal stressed.

In his speech he went on to pay tribute to the contribution made by the working people of the South Moravia Region to the balance sheet of the last 5-year plan and their active support for the policy of the CPCZ. When he spoke about the tasks ahead of us he said in this connection:

[Begin recording] Without progress in the intensification and the effectiveness of the economy we shall not be able to come to grips with the tasks envisaged in the draft of the Main Guidelines of the Social and Economic Development for 1981-85, including the maintenance of the living standards of people. To carry out this transition is for us simply a categoric necessity. We cannot bypass it, for after all what is involved is a trend which is at work not only in our country but in all the countries of the socialist community and, after all, in the rest of the world, too.

It is necessary to say frankly that the main reason as to why we are adapting only slowly to the new situation and why the orientation toward the utilization of the factors of intensification within our economy has not yet prevailed, lies above all in the fact that ministries, production-economic units, enterprises and plants have not yet felt the need for such a change, which up to now had been felt only be the central bodies. It was the central bodies which felt the full impact of the growth of the prices of energy, raw and production materials, as well as its consequences in terms of the lower technical and economic level and quality of products and thereby also in terms of lower export prices realized and higher import prices paid. The fact that up to now enterprises and production-economic units have not yet felt the full weight of the growth of the prices of raw materials and fuels resulted, among other things, in the insufficient pressure exerted up to now on ensuring their optimal utilization in terms of value added to them. It is apparent that the criteria we operated in essence up to last year were not effective enough in this respect.

The thing is like this: If we do not have correct measurement to measure results and if, moreover, we measure everyone alike, then it is understandable that people, not excluding leading officials and above all them, should accept such conditions. Thus an unnatural situation arose when the old system of management created kind of glasshouse conditions for our manufacturing sector, thereby gradually losing its own effectiveness. In this sense we have (?situation) where the changes contained in the Set of Measures imply a much greater economic incentive and a pressure on the economic results of enterprises and production-economic units and on their overall activity in general. We are nonetheless aware that we have to think things through and seek ways both in theory and practice on how to further improve management processes and how to ensure that the interests of society as a whole are consistently respected everywhere.

Thus for the coming period the intensification and effectiveness of the economy is the main link in the chain. To this purpose we also have to direct scientific and technological development, the activity of research and development institutions, departments dealing with technical preparations of projects, designers and the like. Subordinated to this purpose must also be the norm-creating activity of plants, enterprises and production-economic units. Socialist competition, too, must be oriented toward these issues and the same also applies to the initiative of the working people. For this reason the results achieved in this process will be the principal criterion of the assessment of every working collective, plant, enterprise and production-economic unit for the whole period.

As it is apparent from the published draft of the main guidelines, the principal economic and political tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan lie in raising our export capability, in the maximal growth of deliveries for export and their penetration on foreign markets. You know that there is no need for me to broadly explain the reasons why this should be so. Everyone knows that our country cannot do without exports and imports. To live and work we need a number of raw and production materials, which we simply do not possess in our country. Neither can we manufacture everything ourselves. Therefore, there is no other way than the path of intensification of the international division of labor and in particular of socialist economic integration, the path of expanding our foreign trade relations. [end recording]

### Indra in North Moravia

LD090428 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0630 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Alois Indra, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation and member of the party presidium, participated in the discussion at the conference of North Moravian communists in Ostrava yesterday.

Comrade Indra spoke about the party's influence on the growth of the national economy, on the implementation of the right of control in relation to the investment policy and the use of the basic funds and about the quality of production. He also praised the work of national committees and emphasized that the most important [words indistinct] of their activity was the constant [words indistinct] of citizens.

Comrade Indra recalled in particular the responsibility of the party for the further progress of the socialist society. He said that the responsibility for the future of the country is closely connected with the concern for the future of the party.

Finally Comrade Indra highly praised certain aspects of the 26th CPSU Congress, namely, its realism in judging a situation and its skill in mobilizing the forces of the party and the people. This was a topical message for our party as well, Comrade Alois Indra said.

### Indra on Party Youth

LD090008 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Listen now to some ideas from the address delivered by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, at the deliberations of the communists of the North Moravia Region in Ostrava, where Comrade Indra spoke about communist reserves, young party members and youth. He said among other things:

[Begin recording] In connection with the future of our country and party we correctly speak about the enrollment of candidate members of the Communist Party. The development of the last 10 years has been really good. It illustrates the great respect enjoyed by our party in our society and the attraction of its policy. Let us not forget that those among our ranks who have joined us in the last 10 years now consitute more than 40 percent of the membership basis, in the North Moravia Region even as much 46 percent. Among those economically active the proportion is as high as 52 percent. I say this is good. The development is good everywhere in the state and you, too, have something of which to be proud. The most pressing thing, however, is the task of the correct education of these young communists. In educating them we should not rely on theory alone. I am not saying this for the first time in Ostrava and I shall say it again: Nobody has ever learned to swim according to the textbook and theoretical explanation without entering the water. This is true also in the case of candidate members and young communists. They can be tested only through life, only through work, only through the fulfillment of concrete tasks. [end recording]

### Conference Results Reported

LD082104 Prague CTK in English 1758 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Prague, 8 Mar (CTK)--Preparations for the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia culminated at the weekend with Czechoslovak and Slovak Communist Party conferences in the ten regions, Prague and Bratislava.

The conferences reviewed the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 15th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and discussed tasks to be fulfilled in the next five years.

A businesslike atmosphere and a critical, creative and concrete approach to the attained results characterized the conferences.

In the period since the 15th party congress in 1976, the Central Committee met at 18 plenary sessions which solved and reacted to the party's topical tasks in asserting its leading role in building an advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia. The sessions stimulated the party's action ability in solving problems frequently influenced by external conditions. The conferences were able to state that the party reached a high degree of activity, consciousness and responsibility.

This also reflects the work of many months by 1.5 million Czechoslovak communists who met at annual meetings of primary organizations and conferences of various levels to analyze results and discuss further activities requiring greater quality and effectiveness of work.

The conferences paid considerable attention to questions of economic development in the 1981-85 period and stressed the need for a more resolute approach to the solution of exacting tasks of scientific-technological development, to the realization of necessary changes in economic development, and to the elimination of shortcomings in management and planning.

The conferences were attended by delegations of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, led by top party representatives. Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and other party Central Committee Presidium members stated that the preparations for the congress prove the firm Marxist-Leninist unity of the party, its link with the people. Gustav Husak said at the Prague city conference of the Czechoslovak Communist Party that the communists go to the congress with "realistic optimism and communist responsibility for the happy life of the Czechoslovak people."

On Sunday, the conferences elected new regional committees and in Prague and Bratislava new city committees of the Czechoslovak and Slovak Communist Parties. In their resolutions they approved tasks of party bodies and organizations in the individual regions.

The resolutions highly appreciated the importance of the results of the 26th congress of the Soviet Communist Party, the international validity of its ideas and experiences.

The conferences also elected delegates to the 16th party congress, starting on 6 April in Prague. The conferences in the three Slovak regions and the capital of Bratislava elected delegates to the congress of the Slovak Communist Party, beginning on 20 March.

## Party Secretaries Elected

AU101045 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 9 March, on pages 1, 2 and 3, carries reports on the CPCZ and Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] regional and city conferences. The reports name the leading party secretaries elected as follows:

Antonin Kapek for the CPCZ's Prague city committee; Ignac Janak for the CPSL's West Slovak regional committee; Vladimir Pirosik for the CPSL's Central Slovak regional committee; Frantisek Pitra for the CPCZ's South Bohemian regional committee; Josef Mevald for the CPCZ's West Bohemian regional committee; Miroslav Mamula for the CPCZ's North Moravian regional committee; Jaroslav Hajn for the CPCZ's North Bohemian regional committee; Vaclav Hajek for the CPCZ's Central Bohemian regional committee; Gejza Slapka for the CPSL's Bratislava city committee; Jan Pirc for the CPSL's East Slovak regional committee; Karel Nuebert for the CPCZ's South Moravian regional committee; and Frantisek Tesar for the CPCZ's East Bohemian regional committee.

## ARMY DELEGATION RECEIVED BY USSR'S USTINOV

AU091855 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[ADN report on USSR Minister of Defense Dmitriy Ustinov receiving a delegation of the National People's Army (NVA) headed by Col Gen Heinz Kessler--in Moscow on 5 March]

[Text] Moscow (ADN)--On Thursday in Moscow Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of defense, received an NVA delegation headed by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of defense and chief of the NVA Political Main Administration. Colonel General Kessler conveyed fraternal greetings from Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, which were cordially reciprocated by Marshal Ustinov.

The head of the NVA delegation reported that the important initiatives in the struggle for peace and disarmament adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and the determination to defend the achievements of socialism and communism are greatly welcomed by the members of the NVA and that they provide the NVA members with new stimuli for fulfilling their military class assignment.

Marshal Ustinov reported on the manifold and new initiatives and activities which the course and the resolutions of the party congress have touched off among the Soviet people and their Armed Forces. He expressed the conviction that the members of the Soviet Army and the NVA, together with the soldiers of the other fraternal countries, will continue to provide at all times reliable military protection of the great construction work of socialism and communism under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties.

The friendly talk in the Ministry of Defense was also attended by the first USSR deputy ministers of defense: Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff; Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries; Army General Aleksey Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; and Dr Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

Earlier the NVA delegation had laid wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

## SED'S MITTAG RECEIVES FRENCH POLITICAL FIGURE

LD092238 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 9 Mar (ADN)--Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received French politician Pierre Sudreau, vice president of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the French National Assembly and president of the Federation of the French Railways Industry, for a talk.

During the friendly meeting it was noted that it had been possible in the past year to further expand the relations between the two states and to develop them to the advantage of both sides. The fact that relations have been placed on a solid legal basis between the two states through the signing of several government agreements is an advantage. It is now a matter of making use of these agreements for the long-term stable deepening of economic cooperation.

In this connection Guenter Mittag pointed to the already well-developed cooperation between GDR enterprises and French firms, which have a long and extremely positive tradition. He said that this cooperation is of great importance for resolving future tasks.

Pierre Sudreau replied that French industry values GDR enterprises as reliable partners and will give full support to the development of cooperation which has been initiated.

Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, also took part in the talk.

## HONECKER CONGRATULATES PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY

AU092005 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Mar 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings message to the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP]. The message signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the PCP the SED Central Committee conveys most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings to the Portuguese communists.

Inspired by the historic victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Portuguese proletariat established its revolutionary vanguard and thus introduced a new phase in the development of the country's workers movement.

During the long, dark period of fascist tyranny the Portuguese communists waged a heroic and sacrificial struggle for democratic order and genuine national independence as well as against colonial oppression. The PCP became the recognized vanguard of the workers class and the entire antifascist movement in the country. The PCP played a prominent role in overthrowing the fascist dictatorship in April 1974 by the movement of the armed forces backed by the broadest masses of people.

It is with great interest that the communists and all working people of the GDR watch the persistent struggle of the PCP for the unity of all progressive forces as well as for the defense of the democratic order and of the achievements anchored in the Constitution. Thanks to the consistent and creative application of Marxism-Leninism the PCP has become a revolutionary mass party within a short time. Thanks to its affinity with the masses, its unswerving loyalty to the interests of the workers class, and all working people, and to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the PCP enjoys high national and international authority.

The SED and the PCP are linked by inseparable friendship and decades of militant alliance for the noble goals of socialism and peace.

In view of the exacerbation of the international situation by the policy of intensified arms race and confrontation as pursued by the most aggressive forces of imperialism and its henchmen, the SED and the PCP advocate intensified concerted action by communists and active cooperation among all progressive and peace-loving forces. The tasks now are to stop the arms race and enforce definite disarmament measures in order to secure permanent peace as the greatest treasure of mankind.

On behalf of the more than 2 million communists and all the people of the GDR, the SED Central Committee confirms firm internationalist solidarity with the PCP. We wish you new successes in strengthening the party and in the struggle for the welfare of the Portuguese people.

## COMMUNIQUE WITH ITALIAN YOUTH GROUP ISSUED

LD071906 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1629 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 7 Mar (ADN)--There is currently no issue of greater importance than the preservation of peace in Europe and the world. This was reiterated by the FDJ and the Federation of Italian Communist Youth (FGCI) in a joint communique released at the end of a visit of an FGCI delegation to the GDR in Berlin on Saturday.

In the document, which was signed by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Marco Fumagalli, national secretary of the FGCI, the two youth organizations demand the reduction of arms in Europe on the basis of equal security and a moratorium on the deployment of new middle-range nuclear missiles, and they reaffirm their position against the production of neutron weapons. They advocate the ratification of the SALT II treaty and the convening of a conference on relaxation of tension and disarmament.

The FDJ and the FGCI support all proposals aimed at the safeguarding of peace and they demand a constructive reply by the United States and other NATO countries.

In the communique they pay tribute to the outstanding role of communists and of the progressive forces linked with them in capitalist countries in their struggle against the policies hostile to both workers and the youth pursued by the governments of those countries.

The FDJ stresses the solidarity of the GDR youth with the struggle of the Italian fraternal organization. The FGCI delegation pays tribute to the achievements in the construction of a socialist society in the GDR. By proceeding from the traditional relations and friendship between the SED and the Italian Communist Party as well as from the friendly relations between the FDJ and the FGCI, the document confirms the firm will to work jointly for peace, democracy, social progress and socialism for the benefit of friendship between the youth of the GDR and Italy, true to the legacy of Ernst Thaelmann and Palmiro Togliatti.

## SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS MEXICAN CP CONGRESS

LD091402 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0252 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 9 Mar (ADN)--The SED Central Committee has spoken out for the further deepening of cooperation between the communists of the GDR and Mexico. In a greetings address, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the 19th Mexican Communist Party Congress it is emphasized: "In view of the enhanced policy of confrontation by imperialism we attach special importance to joint actions by communists and all peace-loving forces in the world at this moment in time."

The letter continues: "The communists of the German Democratic Republic are following with great interest the efforts by the Mexican Communist Party to defend, together with other progressive forces of the country, the interests of the working class and all workers, and to mobilize broad forces for a progressive social alternative, for the fight for peace, detente and disarmament."

The SED Central Committee finally wishes the Mexican Communist Party a successful party congress and success in strengthening the ranks as well as political influence of the party.

## HONECKER CONGRATULATES SYRIA'S HAFIZ AL-ASAD

AU101016 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Mar 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On 8 March the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR] celebrates Revolution Day. On this occasion Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the SAR:

On the occasion of Revolution Day, I convey the most cordial greetings and congratulations of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR people to you, highly esteemed Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, to the leadership and members of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and to the friendly Syrian people.

We recognize and pay tribute to the multifaceted progress the people of the SAR have attained under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party since the historic March revolution of 1963 in all fields of social life.

The GDR party, state and people pay great tribute to the courageous struggle of the Syrian people who, under your tested leadership, esteemed Comrade General Secretary, advocate a comprehensive, just and permanent solution of the Middle East conflict and resolutely reject the dangerous intrigues of imperialism, Zionism and their allies.

I assure you that the GDR will continue its firm solidarity and support in this hard struggle.

I want to express the conviction that our joint struggle for peace, security and social progress will prove successful, and the close friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples will continue to successfully develop.

I wish you, esteemed Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, personal well-being as well as new successes in the struggle of the Syrian people for a peaceful and secure future.

## BACKGROUND TO SCHUETZ TRIAL IN WEST BERLIN VIEWED

LD092142 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 9 Mar (ADN)--In connection with legal proceedings in West Berlin against Albert Schuetz, the leader of a criminal organization established there, it has been proved that this group has undertaken constant subversive activities against the GDR with the direct toleration and encouragement of West Berlin organs. Through the forgery of diplomatic passports of the GDR and other states an attempt was made to carry out a criminal trade in human beings. At the same time the esteem and the activities of diplomats of the GDR and other states were damaged by these actions and international cooperation was disrupted.

In spite of these criminal activities, which are well known and interests of the GDR and other crudely damaged the legitimate rights and interests of the GDR and other states, the West Berlin side has attempted to play down the affair and whitewash those involved.

From information available it is clear that Schuetz's hostile activities were known to the responsible FRG authorities and received their well-disposed connivance.

The GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs has made a sharp protest to the West Berlin Senat and the Government of the FRG against these machinations and their official approval and encouragement and demanded that the necessary measures should be taken immediately to put an end to such criminal activities once and for all.

## FORUM PAPER ATTACKS WESTERN MEDIA, PROPAGANDA

LD101134 Hamburg DPA in German 1016 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 10 Mar (DPA)--There have been fresh warnings in the GDR against Western radio and television stations. Western media are working with a "concept of creeping, insinuating counterrevolution" based on the myth that radio and television in the West are independent institutions disseminating objective and factual information, writes FORUM, the Free German Youth newspaper. In this way, the consumer is expected not even to notice that he is dealing "with an enemy."

This "false coin" is being sold day in and day out, evening after evening by people wearing the guise of uprightness who do not tire of calling the whole thing freedom of information.

The "deceitful propaganda is aimed less for the time being at immediate ideological weakening then at causing "confusion, irritation and uncertainty." On the whole, Western mass media are "instruments of psychological warfare" which today are more than ever aimed at "manipulating the thinking of millions of people throughout the world."

## KRENZ ADDRESSES 7 MAR FDJ ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD072048 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Speech by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, at meeting held in the People's Chamber building to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the FDJ, on 7 March--recorded]

[Text] Dear friends, for 10 days many FDJ members were in Moscow in their thoughts where the 26th CPSU Congress discussed, adopted and submitted to the peoples a far-reaching program of communist construction and of safeguarding peace. On behalf of members of the FDJ and of the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer organization, I would like to express our unanimous support for the new peace initiative of the Soviet Union proposed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

The consistency with which the Soviet Union repeatedly puts on the agenda the basic issue of peace and security of peoples, emphasizes, in the eyes of the youth of the GDR, once again the identity between communism and peace The assurance which Comrade Erich Honecker gave in his speech from the rostrum of the 26th party congress about the socialist state of workers and peasants, the GDR, fulfilling its responsibility for peace and socialism today and in the future represents an obligation for our youth organization to consolidate socialism further and thus ensure peace.

The close link of the young generation in our country with the past, the present and the future of the struggle of communists in the world and in our country belongs unquestionably to the great achievements of our party in educating the young in the interests of the working class on whom we are building in the eighties. Further irrefutable principle of the work of our youth organization since it was founded consists of ensuring the participation of the young in all essential social processes taking place in the GDR. This applied and applies in particular to the economy, the main field of contest between socialism and imperialism. This is also the reason why we see the FDJ party congress initiative on high achievements in the socialist competition, both in learning and studying, as the most important criterion for the political maturity of the FDJ members. We also stick to our point of view that readiness to defend the socialist homeland represents a particularly consistent form of the service for our cause. [applause]

## CRUDE BROWN COAL REMAINS MAIN ENERGY SOURCE

DW060853 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Wolfgang Rademacher report]

[Summary] "Crude brown coal will remain the most important energy source in our country far beyond the year 2000." This was stated recently by the responsible GDR minister who also pointed to the more complicated and costly production of brown coal. "In order to open up new deposits," he went on to say, "railroad tracks, roads and even villages must be relocated. Nevertheless, these expenditures are much more worthwhile than utilizing expensive oil and natural gas."

As a result of the price situation the GDR is compelled to economize on oil and natural gas or to replace them with brown coal products. The same also applies to black coal, which must be imported too, and is likewise subject to price hikes. This is why considerable thought must be given to replacing it with other indigenous energy sources. As a result, a large number of industries have already started to utilize brown coal briquettes wherever black coal used to be burned. This entails replacing briquettes with crude brown coal elsewhere, because "capacities of our briquette factories no longer suffice to secure a rapid and mass changeover to briquettes. This requires investments running into the billions, and time."

It is against the background of continuing the main task of the unity between economic and social policy without any cuts even under the more and more difficult conditions that stokers in Berlin, Leipzig, Wittenberg and in many other GDR cities and municipalities started to fire a mixture composed of briquettes and crude brown coal. For this purpose additional equipment is being installed in the sectional boilers, a procedure which requires roughly 30 minutes of time and which can be achieved at quite reasonable prices.

Such a changeover from briquettes to crude brown coal, however, also calls for new solutions in the field of transportation. To replace 1 ton of briquettes, roughly 2.5 tons of crude brown coal are needed, and this has to be transported. This makes high demands on the Reichsbahn but in particular on those responsible for the smooth unloading of cars. For this purpose additional technology must be utilized. This includes setting up additional Reichsbahn unloading points in order to bring the railroad as close as possible to the consumers.

"Taking into account all the factors involved, this variant then, which includes the further expansion of the transportation system, is for the time being the most favorable solution for the national economy in the field of energy until other energy sources such as nuclear energy, the large-scale utilization of heat pumps and solar energy as well as others, are available in magnitudes that are of interest for the national economy."

## BRIEFS

ANGOLAN PATIENTS--During the past 5 years 400 Angolan patients were given medical care at the Rostock Bezirk Hospital. Bezirk physician Dr Eberhard Fleischer said in an interview granted to ADN that this act of solidarity toward the People's Republic will be continued in the next few years as well. At the moment several physicians and skilled medical personnel are preparing for their assignment to Angola in 1982. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1104 GMT 4 Mar 81 DW]

NEW CONTAINER SHIP--Wismar, 7 Mar (ADN)--A partly automated multipurpose container ship was launched at the Mathias-Thesen yard in Wismar on Saturday. The 22,000 tonner was designed as a replacement for the ore-bulk-carrier universal freighter, offering a substantially greater transport capacity than its predecessor. Capacity has been increased, for instance, with over 270 containers of internationally accepted dimensions, bringing the total to 860. Three holds are fitted with folding decks, thus providing better facilities for stowing general cargo. The construction of the 177-meter-long freighter, which is also suitable for carrying extra-large industrial machinery, requires 28 percent less rolled steel than comparable vessels. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1226 GMT 7 Mar 81 LD]

NEW RESEARCH INSTITUTE--Magdeburg, 6 Mar (ADN)--An institute of neurobiology and brain research of the GDR Academy of Sciences was opened in Magdeburg on Friday. National Prize Winner Prof Dr Hans-Juergen Matthies has been appointed director. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1235 GMT 6 Mar 81 LD]

## CARLUCCI 'SELLS' U.S. MILITARY LINE TO W. EUROPE

LD071838 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 7 Mar (MTI)--The regular beginning of the year experts' conference of NATO is commented on by Saturday's MAGYAR HIRLAP.

President Reagan's hard line, the policy of stepped-up armament was, on the whole, endorsed by the West European partners, though with differing reasons and in differing tones, the commentary starts.

"It came as a surprise, however, that this time the West German Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher also fell into line. True, he struck a milder tone than the United States Deputy Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci. Until his statement, however, as far as official statements are concerned, the Government of the FRG had not identified itself with the anti-Soviet stance of the Carter, then the Reagan administration. Declared Foreign Minister Genscher: 'The FRG was, is, and will remain a supporter of disarmament and disarmament-oriented cooperation. It should be accepted however as a fact that NATO's stepped-up armament is justified by the Soviet missiles aimed at Western Europe...' MAGYAR HIRLAP comments on his words as follows:

This is not the usual tone. It is doubly puzzling for, coinciding with Minister Genscher's statement, the media in several countries were giving prominence to a revealing feature in the STERN magazine on FRG-based nuclear missiles that are aimed at the Soviet Union. Interestingly enough, neither Minister Genscher nor the West German Minister of Defence Dr Hans Apel have given a genuine response to the STERN's revelations. On the contrary, as if entirely ignoring the real state of affairs, they described in speeches Western Europe as an innocent victim. President Reagan and the Pentagon were undoubtedly pleased at the West German statements."

"It would be a rash response to accuse Western Europe in general, or the FRG in particular, of leaving the road that--though through a lot of difficulties--ultimately leads to detente. On the other hand, the U.S. pressure on the NATO partners has apparently borne fruit"

The commentator recalls that, opening the Munich conference, Minister Apel called on the NATO members to heed the U.S. call and start negotiations on an additional increase in military spending. The minister added that the Bonn government would consider the matter after the NATO ministerial council's meeting, due for late May.

"There is hardly anything new in calling for the restoration of the 'upset military balance of power' with the pretext of a 'Soviet threat.' It is only a repetition of the accusations of leading U.S. circles aimed at justifying the attempt to tilt the real balance of power to their advantage."

"The hardest ever tone was struck by Deputy Secretary Frank Carlucci when he called on the West European members of the NATO to follow Washington, Said the deputy secretary: 'What is now needed is more than an increased military spending. It is a really equitable bearing of burdens.'"

"It can be concluded that the FRG and the other members fell into line with the U.S. line more consistently than ever before because they felt that the time had come when Washington may indeed put the question whether Western Europe accepted its leading role."

This problem was in the center of the experts' conference. NATO's Secretary-General Joseph Luns harshly criticized those West European politicians that are active in promoting detente. All in all, Deputy Secretary Carlucci has succeeded in selling the U.S. line to the West European allies.

"The pleasure of the U.S. over the outcome of the Munich conference has been spoiled, however, by the way Western Europe responded to the recent Soviet peace initiatives, put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress.

In the ministerial meeting in May, Washington will apparently have to deploy further 'arguments' to turn its partners away from reality; Once again to turn them against detente," MAGYAR HIRLAP concludes.

## LOSONCZI RECEIVES PORTUGAL'S ANTUNES 9 MARCH

LD092020 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 9 Mar (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received on Monday in parliament building Ernesto Augusto Melo Antunes, member of the Portuguese Revolutionary Council and chairman of the Constitutional Committee.

According to the official programme, in the evening Frigyes Puja will give a dinner in honour of the Portuguese guest.

## TRETHON SAYS PLANS COMPLETED FOR 5-DAY WORKWEEK

LD070102 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The maintenance of full employment is a central, governmental task; this was said by Ferenc Trethon, minister of labor, at today's session of the Industrial Committee of the National Assembly.

Concerning the 5-day workweek, the minister said that the written plans on their preparations for this have been completed and that the plan will be put forward for public debate soon. There may be--and certainly will be--debates concerning the details. One point, however, can be stated already; the reduction in worktime must be deducted from wasted time, which gives the enterprises a great deal of responsibility.

## LEADERS ATTEND WOMEN'S DAY CEREMONY IN BUDAPEST

LD062114 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 6 Mar (MTI)--Decorations were distributed on Friday in parliament on the occasion of the International Women's Day. The ceremony was attended by Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP CC; Deputy Prime Minister Gyorgy Aczel; members of the HSWP political committee; Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council; and Mrs Lajos Duschek, chairman of the National Council of Hungarian Women.

Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council, greeted Hungarian women. "The honours awarded by the Presidential Council also express the deep respect and appreciation of the society," stressed Pal Losonczi in his greeting address.

## BRIEFS

INDONESIAN ENVOY DEPARTS--Budapest, 6 Mar (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, speaker of the National Assembly, received at a farewell visit Imrad Idris, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia, who left Hungary at the end of his term. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 6 Mar 81 LD]

WATER TALKS WITH AUSTRIA--Budapest, 9 Mar (MTI)--On Monday the water conservancies of Hungary and Austria met in West Hungarian Szombathely for traditional discussions concerning questions of the border waters and to inspect river regulation and maintenance, through twelve days. Next week the discussions will continue in Eisenstandt, Austria. The sides will also coordinate the forthcoming tasks. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 9 Mar 81 LD]

## ANTISOCIALISTS LINKED WITH ZIONISTS, SUBVERSIVES

LD091716 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Mar 81

["About March Without Emotions"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Mar (PAP)--In connection with a meeting held at Warsaw University yesterday to mark the 13th anniversary of the March 1968 events, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI emphasizes that the anniversary has been recalled by those who are trying to heat up the emotions of the past in order to be better able to carry out attacks upon socialism, democracy and the process of socialist renewal. They address themselves, above all, to young people for whom the March days are history. It is all the easier for organizers of such meetings to make capital out of young people's ignorance.

Having recalled the political, social and economic realities against the backdrop of which the so-called March events took place, the paper writes, in particular:

The struggle between the forces of social progress, socialism and peace on the one hand and imperialist forces on the other grew more acute in the sixties. The largest power of the capitalist world attempted to subjugate the Vietnamese people, in order to create in Southeast Asia a convenient bridgehead for further armed operations.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 1416 GMT on 9 Mar 81 carries a report on the ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI article which reads at this point: "Recalling that in those dramatic days of March 1968 the streets of many Polish cities were the scene of rallies and demonstrations prompted by 'the pretext that the Ministry of Culture and Art put down a play by leading Polish romantic poet Adam Mickiewicz, "The Forefathers", directed at the National Theatre by K. Deumek,' the army newspaper stated that it was then, 'in the 1960s, that the struggle between the forces of social progress and peace and the imperialist forces grew more acute.'"]

Almost at the same time Israel, supported by international financial circles, carried out its aggression against the Arab countries. Here, too, the purpose was to impose in this part of the world decisions to the liking of opponents of peace and reactionary circles. It will not be out of place to mention that in both cases the play was for high stakes: a balance of forces in the world to the benefit of imperialism. The fate of the world [mir] was also being decided.

The aggression in Vietnam and in the Near East was accompanied by enormous activation of specialized subversion centers. Specialists in antisocialist subversion knew very well indeed that fanning up social conflicts in both Czechoslovakia and Poland would have seriously weakened two important links of the socialist community.

Signs of critical phenomena began to intensify in Poland in the second half of the sixties. The development of the national economy was beginning to lose pace. Difficulties in supplies to the market were becoming worse. A drop in the population's standard of living was beginning to make itself felt. Against this background there arose moods of social dissatisfaction which reached their climax in March 1968. Antisocialist forces stepped up their activities. The program and slogans of these reformers of socialism of March 1968 sounded just the same as today except for one thing: Today there are no demands to alter our attitude toward Israel. Already then we were dealing with an obvious action of an antisocialist nature which was being carried out behind the smokescreen of the renewal of socialism and of necessary reforms. The main manipulators of the young people were the action's sponsors who were closer to the interests of Israel than those of Poland.

In the words of the paper, "March 1968 objectively united the aims, intentions and hopes of oppositionists of all hues and of political wheeler-dealers: Zionists, revanchists and also the established executors of the orders of foreign subversive centers. These cynically exploited the moods of dissatisfaction, particularly among young people. Any excuse was a good one. In particular, it was Michnik, Kuron and Modzelewski who set the tone at the 8 March meeting." Persons who had forgotten about their duties toward the state (perhaps because of the posts they occupied) were sentenced.

Many of these took offense at Poland, left the country and began anti-Polish activities outside it although here in Poland they had taught "genuine Polish patriotism" to others. Today a warning has to go out to those who need to be reminded that we are far from having exploited all our arguments in exposing the supporters of dismantling socialism in Poland, stresses the Polish Army paper.

## LODZ SOLIDARITY ANNOUNCES 10 MARCH WARNING STRIKE

### Officials Explain Strike Alert

LD091736 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Something which continues to be of the utmost importance to our city is the unresolved question of the Ministry of Internal Affairs hospital and the strike alert proclaimed because of it.

[Begin recording] [First unidentified speaker] Beginning 4 March a state of strike alert proclaimed by the Interfactory Founding Committee of Lodz region has been in progress. On Saturday a general meeting of the delegates of the works commissions of the NSZZ Solidarity was held and at the meeting the strike program was approved. What is the situation like today, Monday? Here is the chairman of the MKZ Lodz region, Andrzej (Sowik), and the press spokesman of the union, Jerzy (Krotelnicki):

[Second unidentified speaker, presumably (Sowik)] At today's session of the Presidium we decided to maintain the state of strike alert. The issue was discussed because of some changes in the current situation: It is now known that the talks with the government will be held. But they have no influence on our decision, they have no influence until the attitude of the government is explained properly. The only acceptable solution for us is the reinstatement of the people who were dismissed from the Ministry of Internal Affairs hospital. We cannot accept the city mayor's proposal which has just been received, proposing that jobs be provided for these people in other enterprises.

[First unidentified speaker] You sent yet another letter of appeal to the premier today, did you not?

[Third unidentified speaker, presumably (Krotelnicki)] We would very much like to avoid the necessity of introducing the strike action. The issue has two aspects: The dismissal is the result of the 4 months of struggle in the hospital for normal conditions for the activity of the Solidarity union in the hospital. The history of the union's activities at the hospital is one of bans and hindrance by the management and the interventions of various kinds [words indistinct].

[First unidentified speaker] The premier has appealed for 90 days of calm. The strike is a kind of a break in these 90 calm days, is it not?

[Second unidentified speaker] (?This was caused) by the authorities, who are attacking the union. Ninety days of calm, very well, 90 days or even 10 years if you like if the union is given normal conditions for the performance of its duties. The 90 days of calm cannot be paid for with the break-up of our union. [end recording]

I would like to add a few details concerning the legal issues of the preceding conversation. [Passage indistinct] One more thing: Before the tribunal can make its decision any kind of action can be treated as an attempt to put pressure (?on the tribunals). [Passage indistinct]

### Possible TV, Paper Disruption

LD092104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Two regional Solidarity organizations, the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] for the Lodz and Radom regions, have issued strike warnings.

In the Lodz region the strike alert has been in force since 4 March. This action was taken in protest against the firing from the Ministry of Internal Affairs hospital of five Solidarity members, including four MKZ officials.

Efforts to deal with the conflict by negotiations have failed so far. In this situation the Lodz region MKZ has announced a 1-hour warning strike throughout the region tomorrow. If this brings no results a sit-in strike is planned for 12 March in several dozen workplaces. If the situation remains unchanged it is planned to declare a general strike throughout the region on 16 March and also to switch off electric power for the duration of the main television news broadcast [1830 GMT] and to cease the publication of newspapers. Departments which provide essential services for the town will not participate in the strike.

Today the Radom MKZ of the NSZZ Solidarity proclaimed a strike alert in all workplaces of the voivodship. Solidarity has demanded from the authorities, among other things, a reply to the matter of responsibility for the events in June 1976 and to the earlier demands dealing with personnel matters in the region. The MKZ has also demanded that an administrative building currently under construction be handed over to the health service.

### Rakowski, Walesa Confer

LD092222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] PAP has been informed that a meeting was held today between Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers committee for trade union affairs, and Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity. They discussed matters which cause differences of opinion and which are within the framework of the cooperation of the state authorities with Solidarity. A good start was made in dealing with many of these matters when agreement was reached as to the merits of and ways of avoiding disputes.

### Walesa on Agreement

NC092155 Paris AFP in English 2151 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Mar (AFP)--Solidarity leader Lech Walesa tonight appealed to union branches in Lodz and Radom to suspend all strike projects, saying that agreement had been reached with Vice-Premier Miecyslaw Rakowski on ways to settle outstanding issues. Mr Walesa also said he would have his first meeting with Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski tomorrow, not today as previously announced, and would broach the subject of recent crackdowns on dissidents.

He said that Solidarity's National Co-ordinating Commission, which held an emergency meeting Saturday over the repression, would meet with government officials next week.

Mr Walesa made the statements following a three-hour meeting with the vice-premier, also head of the union co-operation committee. The union leader said he was extremely satisfied with today's meeting, considered as preparatory talks for his meeting tomorrow with the premier.

The Lodz union branch had planned a one-hour strike tomorrow and had threatened to call a general strike if five trade union militants who were sacked from a Lodz hospital were not reinstated. The Radom branch wants a building now under construction in the region to be made into a public hospital.

### Warning Strike To Go Ahead

LD100918 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 0610 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, it is 0710. In accordance with our earlier announcement we will give you the latest news about the conflict at the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MSW] hospital.

Editor (Wlodzimierz Luszczykiewicz) is at the microphone: Talks between the Lodz region NSZZ Solidarity Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] and the representatives of the Lodz Voivodship civic militia command and of city authorities concerning the conflict at the MSW hospital here went on till late at night.

A communique of the Lodz Voivodship civic militia command was published after the talks. Here is its content:

Concerned for public order within the voivodship and for safeguarding the normal working rhythm, efforts have been embarked upon to resolve the conflict around the firing of five employees from the MSW hospital in Lodz. The commanders of the Lodz Voivodship civic militia have made it incumbent upon the MSW hospital management to reemploy the citizens who have been made redundant on the same conditions of work and pay which they had to date, for a certain period, until the Lodz regional labor and social security tribunal reaches a verdict on this case.

The mayor of the city of Lodz has informed the Lodz region NSZZ Solidarity MKZ of the above decision. At the same time the mayor has asked that any and all strike actions be halted, together with other protest actions on the territory of the Lodz Voivodship.

[Signed] Deputy commander of Lodz Voivodship civic militia command, Colonel Stanislaw (Pietruszka)

At 0100 at night, negotiations between the civil militia voivodship command and Solidarity, in which the city council officials mediated, were broken off. According to Solidarity's press spokesman Jerzy (Krotelnicki) Solidarity will not allow the matter to rest here, insisting that the agreement include a point which states, among other things, that the activities of the NSZZ Solidarity on the premises of the MSW hospital be unhindered.

Representatives of the civic militia voivodship command reached the opinion that such a formula from the NSZZ Solidarity oversteps the competences of the voivodship command of civic militia in Lodz. For their part, the MKZ representatives stated that in this situation they intended to continue the protest action, including the warning strike scheduled for today.

At 0430 today, the MKZ Solidarity sent a telex to Premier Jaruzelski, asking him to intervene in this matter. Here is the final passage of this telex:

It is our conviction that the fact that the civic militia voivodship command has failed to give its consent to Point No 2 may mean that while making it possible for the fired employees to resume their work, the civic militia voivodship command is, at the same time, aiming at liquidating the works organization of the NSZZ Solidarity, irrespective of the result of the negotiations between the National Consultative Commission and the representatives of the government. We cannot agree to such a solution of this matter. We are still hopeful that intervention on the part of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski may prevent the outbreak of the strike proper. The warning strike will take place as scheduled. It will constitute yet another attempt to draw the attention of the authorities to the gravity of the problem.

[Signed] Jerzy (Krotelnicki), press spokesman of the Lodz region Solidarity MKZ

## Warning Strike Takes Place

LD101048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] The warning strike in Lodz began at 1000. The work of industrial enterprises and streetcar and bus transportation stopped for 1 hour. Enterprises which normally work on a 24-hour cycle continued working, together with health service centers, schools, kindergartens and institutions essential to the functioning of the city. Also staying open were shops. The strike ended at 1100.

## GLOS PRACY PUBLISHES THESES OF TRADE UNIONS LAW

AU090752 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 5 Mar 81 p 3

["The Theses of the Law on Trade Unions"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Warsaw, PAP--THE LEGAL COMMISSION OF THE STATE COUNCIL HAS RESOLVED TO SUBMIT TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION THE TEXT OF THE DETAILED THESES OF THE LAW ON TRADE UNIONS.

The theses are the result of work carried out by a team formed by the State Council. The text of the theses has been agreed upon by the team, except Thesis Seven concerning the organization of private farmers. In view of the serious divergences that emerged within the team with regard to that question, the Legal Commission of the State Council has resolved to remove the issue of peasants' organization and to make it subject to separate discussion. That makes it possible to submit the theses of the trade unions law for public consultation in collectives immediately and to synchronize that consultation with the discussion on the theses of the draft law on self-government in enterprise collectives and on the draft law on state enterprises, whose texts will be published shortly.

THE TEAM SET UP BY THE STATE COUNCIL DECISION OF 23 SEPTEMBER 1980 TO DRAFT THE LAW ON TRADE UNIONS PRESENTS HEREWITH FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION THE DETAILED THESES OF THAT LAW.

### I. GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR LEGAL SETTLEMENTS

THE LAW ON TRADE UNIONS SHOULD DETERMINE THE ORGANIZATION, TASKS, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS IN LINE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS OF THE PRESENT STAGE IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

It is imperative to regulate basic issues concerning the activity of trade unions in the Polish People's Republic and to provide a framework for detailed regulations in trade union statutes in accordance with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, international conventions--including ILO Convention No 87 -- and the agreements concluded in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie.

THE PURPOSE OF THE LAW SHOULD BE:

A. To define a basis for the activity of trade unions as an independent and self-governed representation of the working people, whose main task is to protect the rights and interests of employees,

B. To guarantee full freedom for the formation and activity of trade unions in accordance with the existing legal order;

C. To specify rights and obligations enabling trade unions on the one hand to effectively protect the rights of employees and on the other not to infringe upon the responsibility of enterprise managements and other bodies of state administration for fulfilling production targets;

D. To enable various sectors of the trade union movement to cooperate for the benefit of the working people;

E. To define guarantees for the protection of trade union rights.

### II. THE BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR FORMING TRADE UNIONS

1. The right to form trade unions without the need to obtain prior permission is guaranteed.

No one must bear adverse consequences from belonging or not belonging to a trade union.

2. A. Trade unions are independent and not subject to supervision or control on the part of administrative organs. The latter are obligated to abstain from any interference that would restrict or hinder the trade union in its activity under the law.

B. All trade unions enjoy equal rights. Administrative organs are obligated to treat all trade unions equally.

3. Trade unions are self-governing bodies and have the right to freely shape their internal structures, to work out their trade union statutes and regulations, to freely elect their representatives and governing bodies, as well as to draw up programs for their activities. They may also conclude agreements concerning cooperation.

4. Trade unions act on the basis of the statutes, which must be in line with the principles fixed in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and other laws. In particular, trade unions act on the grounds of the principles of communal ownership of production means, which are basic to the socialist system of the state, and of the role of the PZPR as the leading political force in society building socialism, a role performed within the framework of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

5. A. The trade union's statutes specify the name, seat, territorial and subject scope of activity and other goals of the trade union; the rules for joining and leaving the trade union; the member's rights and obligations; the organizational structure and governing bodies of the trade union; the detailed way of electing and relieving governing bodies; and sources for the financial activity of the trade union.

B. Trade union governing bodies are to be elected democratically, by secret ballot.

C. All trade union members enjoy active and passive electoral rights. The statutes may rule on the incompatibility [rozdzielnosc] of functions in trade union governing bodies with functions in state administrative or economic organs, as well as in the governing bodies of political and public organizations, leaving the member of or candidate to trade union governing bodies the right to opt for one of those functions.

6. A. A trade union may be formed and joined by persons having a working relationship [stosunek pracy] irrespective of the basis of that work [podstawa tego stosunku] and the job performed. Retirement, disability, temporary unemployment in search of another job or leave without pay do not automatically deprive one of membership.

B. The right to organize and form trade unions also belongs to persons continuously performing similar work in a working relationship [stosunek pracy] if they themselves do not hire labor. That particularly applies to those working at home, agents or persons continously working for units of the socialized economy on a contract basis, performing services (commissions), or members of agricultural production cooperatives.

C. Professional and nonprofessional soldiers, persons substituting for somebody else in military service, and functionaries of the citizens' militia and prison service have no right to organize and form trade unions.

7. See Paragraph 23.

8. Persons intending to form a trade union elect the founding committee and adopt the statutes. The number of founders must not be fewer than 100.

9. A. The trade union acquires a legal personality at the moment it is registered. The application for registration is to be examined immediately, but no later than within 1 month after its presentation.

B. The registering organ will refuse to register it if the nature of the trade union and the substance of its statutes show that the organization is not a trade union in the sense of the trade unions law or if the clauses of the statutes go against the regulations of that law.

C. The Warsaw Voivodship Court is the registering organ. The decision of the court may be reversed by the Supreme Court.

D. Any amendment in the statutes is immediately to be presented to the registering organ, which registers the amendment if it does not infringe upon the principles referred to in Point B. Points A and C are approximately applicable to this procedure. As long as the amendments to the statutes have not been registered, the previous statutes remain valid, notwithstanding the decisions adopted by the trade union on the strength of the new statutes at the moment of its adoption.

E. The trade union is to be deleted from the register if:

1) The decision was adopted to dissolve the union in a manner provided for in the statutes, or

2) If the number of trade union members is fewer than 100 for more than 3 months. The trade union is obligated to report that fact to the registering body.

10. Trade unions have the right to form inter-trade union associations and organizations, and the principles fixed in theses 1-6, 8 and 9 are appropriately applicable to them.

11. Trade unions, as well as inter-trade union associations and organizations have the right to join in international trade union organizations to represent the trade and social interests of their members before the international public, to consolidate international solidarity among the working people and to enhance social progress and social justice.

## III. THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS

12. Trade unions represent their members before enterprise management, the authorities, state administrative and economic organs, political and public organizations, as well as in relations with trade union organizations in other countries.

13. Trade unions protect the rights, current and long-term interests of the working people in the field of labor conditions and wages, as well as of living, social and cultural conditions. While endeavoring to increase the national income and divide it in a fair manner, they may initiate and back efforts to improve management and control methods in the national economy, promote organizational and technical progress and promote the rational utilization of the qualifications and talents of employees.

14. A. Trade unions have the right to assess the theses of draft legal acts and decisions of substantial importance for the working people and their families. In particular that applies to:

--Draft national socioeconomic plans,

--The rights and obligations of employees stemming from or connected with the working relationship [stosunek pracy],

--Payments and other benefits for employees and their families,

--Social insurance and other social benefits,

--Labor safety and hygiene, health services and recreation,

--The satisfaction of the working people's needs in housing,

--Prices, living costs and supplies to the market,

--And the protection of the natural environment.

B. Trade unions have the right to voice their opinions publicly, including by the mass media. The trade union may apply to the appropriate commission of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic or to the people's council for a chance to present its opinion directly at their sessions.

The organ moving for a legal act or decision is obligated to adopt an attitude on the opinion of trade unions and to substantiate its attitude.

C. In the matters referred to in Point A, trade unions have the guaranteed right to participate in drafting legal acts or decisions of substantial importance for the working people.

D. On the basis of parity with the corresponding state administration or economic organs, trade unions may form a commission (for example, the socioeconomic one) as a consultative organ to jointly examine issues referred to in Point A.

15. Trade unions have the right to make proposals signaling the social need to change the binding legal acts concerning the rights and interests of the working people, the party whom such a project concerns advises the trade union, within 1 month, of its opinion on the proposal.

16. A. The trade unions conclude collective labor contracts encompassing all employees irrespective of their membership in the trade union. If the employees belong to several trade unions, all trade unions concerned are invited to participate in the talks. To conclude an agreement, those unions set up a coordinating commission that represents trade union members. The agreement may be concluded if it is accepted by the trade union or trade unions representing the majority of employees concerned.

B. In labor branches not encompassed by collective agreements, labor and payment conditions are regulated in accord with the trade unions.

17. A. Trade unions exert control over the working and living conditions of employees and their families and over the observance of employees' rights.

B. If a trade union finds out that the course of action regarding issues referred to under Point A goes against the law or infringes on the principles of social justice and that no account was taken of the intervention, it may request a superior unit to eliminate the irregularity stated. That unit is obligated to answer the request within 2 weeks.

18. Trade unions may assess the working, payment and living conditions of employees. For that purpose trade unions have guaranteed access to full information about the social and economic situation in the country as a whole, in the voivodship and at the enterprise, in particular about the shaping of the costs of living and the real value of wages and benefits from social insurance.

19. Trade unions cooperate with state and public labor inspections.

20. Trade unions conduct educational activity to cultivate vocational ethics and honest performance of obligations by employees, as well as proper principles of social living together.

21. Trade unions have the right to conduct their own publishing activities for trade union purposes, as well as educational and training activities.

22. Trade unions exert control over the activities of assistance and credit associations [kasy] organized by socialized enterprises for all employees who, irrespective of their trade union membership, become members of the society. The other principles of the activity of those societies remain unchanged.

The obligations of the enterprise and model statutes for those establishments are to be fixed by the minister of labor, wages and social affairs in accord with trade unions.

23. A. Enterprises are obligated to help trade unions exert the prerogatives to which they are entitled, in particular:

--To give them information about matters involving trade union activities;

--To give them insight into documents concerning the affairs of employees;

--To provide accommodation and technical means for the functioning of trade unions.

B. At the motion of an appropriate trade union body, the enterprise is obligated to give leave without pay to an employee who takes a trade union job.

In accordance with labor regulations, that leave does not deprive that employee of the benefits arising from the working relationship and particularly does not affect his time in service.

C. The enterprise manager is obligated to give the employee leave for the period necessary for trade union activity.

24. Notwithstanding the said prerogatives, trade unions also accomplish other tasks, particularly in the sphere of labor relations, social insurance and enterprise self-government in the scope and on the principles defined by separate legal regulations.

## IV. AN ENTERPRISE TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION

25. A. At an enterprise, trade unions cooperate with the employees' self-government on the following principles.

1) The employees' self-government concentrates its activity on the joint enterprise management;

2) The trade unions concentrate their activity on defending the rights and interests of the employees;

3) Social and other issues concerning the labor collective as a whole are to be taken up by the trade unions jointly with the employees' self-government on the principles fixed in the appropriate labor regulations, enterprise regulations or regulations for the structure and functioning of the enterprise.

In matters that have not been regulated, the principles of cooperation at enterprises are to be determined by the trade unions and the employees' self-government.

B. If there is no proper self-government, the functions listed in Point A, Paragraph Three are performed by trade unions or their coordinating organs.

26. A. Regarding the enterprise manager, the enterprise trade unions perform functions until now assigned under labor regulations to enterprise councils in the sphere of protecting the rights of employees.

B. Enterprise trade union organizations have the following prerogatives:

--To take positions on all individual affairs of the employees in the sphere settled by labor regulations, and in particular to take a position in cases of dissolving the working relationship with an employee, to give an opinion about employees, about disciplinary actions [porzadkowe kary], awards and distinctions, and to suggest awards and decorations;

--To cooperate with the enterprise manager and enterprise self-government organs in issues concerning the enterprise collective, and in particular in fixing labor regulations, rules for awards and prizes, labor schedules, plans for leave, and in matters concerning social and cultural activities;

--To participate in concluding enterprise social agreements;

--To suggest that an employee be freed from compensating for damages caused by him to enterprise property;

--To cooperate with the enterprise manager in improving the qualifications and skills of the employees and in cultivating at the enterprise the principles of social living together;

--To exert control over the observance of labor regulations;

--And to cooperate with state and public inspection in the field of observing labor safety and hygiene regulations.

C. Enterprise trade union organizations exercise their prerogatives in the way and on the principles fixed in the labor code, trade unions law and other legal regulations.

27. The enterprise and the enterprise trade union organizations may conclude enterprise social agreements.

The following may be subject to agreements:

A. The principles of dividing the wage, bonus and prize fund, the social fund and housing resources, as well as production conditions for increasing those funds;

B. A program for improving labor safety and hygienic conditions;

C. And other matters concerning the collective's living standards and accomplishing the enterprise's targets.

28. If a public inspection reveals that labor safety and hygiene regulations are grossly violated, directly endangering the life and health of an employee, and if the enterprise manager refuses to abide by the public inspector's advice, the organ of the enterprise trade union organization has the right to oppose the further employment of employees at the place in question, advising the labor inspector. The lack of such opposition [by the trade union] does not restrict the employee in his right to abstain from further performing the job.

29. A. If at an enterprise there are several trade union organizations working without any coordinating commission, each of them exercises functions specified in Thesis 26 regarding its members. The trade union presents to the enterprise manager the list of its members.

B. If at an enterprise there are several trade union organizations, they may agree that at the enterprise in question trade union functions specified in Thesis 26 and involving either the affairs of an individual employee, or all or certain affairs of the employees, are to be exerted by a joint trade union representation (an enterprise coordinating commission). Any of the trade unions concerned may withdraw from that agreement.

C. An employee not belonging to any trade union may ask a trade union organization to defend his employee rights, if that organization complies with the request, or he may defend his rights in a different way. That principle is to be appropriately applied to persons employed by an individual.

D. At enterprises lacking any trade union organization the enterprise collective elects an enterprise council that bears tasks specified in Thesis 26 regarding all enterprise employees. The collective elects its enterprise council for a term of 2 years. If an enterprise employs fewer than 20 persons, the functions of the enterprise council are performed by a trustee.

30. (VERSION I) On the motion of the enterprise trade union organization, the enterprise is obligated to free an employee for functions in the executive organ of that organization, preserving the right to full salary and other benefits arising from the working relationship. [paragraph continues]

The number of persons entitled to such is to be fixed based on the number of trade union members on principles analogous to those provided under the decree on enterprise councils.

(VERSION II) The acquittal from the job, referred to in Version I, may be accorded on the principles fixed in Thesis 23, Point B. An employee on leave is entitled to a salary from the trade union and he preserves the right to claim from the enterprise other benefits arising from the working relationship.

## V. COLLECTIVE DISPUTES. THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

31. In case of a collective dispute, the parties involved are obligated to immediately begin talks to settle the dispute as soon as possible.

32. If the steps taken do not settle the dispute in a satisfactory manner, either side may demand arbitration proceedings. The arbitration action is to be conducted by a commission composed of members appointed in equal numbers by each side participating in the dispute.

The commission determines in detail the way the arbitration action is to be taken.

If the sides do not resolve otherwise, a dispute within an enterprise is to be settled by arbitration within 7 days, and a dispute going beyond one enterprise, within 10 days.

A dispute may be settled through an appropriate agreement binding both sides. If no agreement has been reached, a commission records the differences, pointing out the issues on which no agreement has been reached and the views of the sides involved in the dispute.

33. If the steps referred to in Theses 31 and 32 do not result in a conciliatory settlement of the collective dispute, the sides may refer a supra-enterprise dispute to the social arbitration chamber under the Supreme Court, and an enterprise dispute to the social arbitration chamber under the district court for labor and social insurance.

Social arbitration chambers are to be appointed each time to deal with a certain dispute. The court chairman immediately fixes a session date for the adjudicative team and appoints the team's chairman from among the judges of the court in question.

The team is composed of the chairman and six members appointed in equal numbers by each side. The adjudicative team of the social arbitration chamber examines the dispute at a session. The date of the session is announced to the sides in the dispute or to their representatives. If special information is needed for the settlement of the dispute the team may consult experts. The team determines procedural detail. If the sides do not resolve otherwise, the decision of the team is binding for the sides.

34. A strike consists of a collective abstention from labor services to protect the collective employees' interests and trade union rights and freedoms.

35. A. A strike is an extreme measure and must not be declared without previously exhausting the opportunities to settle the dispute in accordance with the principles fixed in Theses 31 and 32. While adopting the decision, the trade union organ takes into account the relationship of the demands to the losses connected with the strike.

B. If the dispute concerns the issues encompassed by a collective labor accord or an agreement concluded, the strike must not be declared before the lapse of the deadline fixed by the sides for renouncing the collective accord or for implementing its decisions.

36. A. The strike is to be announced by the enterprise trade union organ at least 7 days before its beginning, with prior approval by a superior trade union organ and acceptance by the majority of the collective. Nobody is to be compelled to strike or to refuse to participate in it.

B. The strike organizers are obligated to ensure for the duration of the strike the protection of enterprise property and the continuous operation of those facilities and installations whose standstill could jeopardize human lives or health, or could cause incalculable damages.

C. Under the circumstances referred to in Points A and B, no arrangements may be made at enterprises for substitute labor performed by other persons.

37. Participation in the strike organized in accordance with the present principles is not a breach of the employee's duties. That also applies to participation in a strike organized without observing the above-specified principles, if the trade union has deprived of the opportunity to do that. During the strike the employee preserves the right to benefits from social insurance and other privileges arising from the working relationship, except the right to draw wages. The personal security of the striking employees and the preservation of their work and wage conditions earned to that date are guaranteed.

38. As compensation for the losses incurred in wages as a result of participating in a strike organized in accordance with the present rules, the enterprise pays the employee 50 percent of the wage calculated for the time of justified absence from duty. The agreement terminating the strike may fix a higher compensation, taking into account conditions connected with the strike as a whole and particularly the scope of the demands complied with in the agreement terminating the strike, as well as the compensation by the collective for the losses and arrears caused by the strike within a fixed time.

39. A. The right to strike does not apply to firemen, state administration workers, banks, courts, prosecutor's offices, organizational units in prison service, or persons employed at positions directly connected with the country's defense.

B. Moreover, the right to strike does not apply to persons employed in military units and at enterprises under the Ministry of National Defense, at enterprises (sections and sectors) of the defense industry, at enterprises supplying the population with water, electric power, heat, gas, food, as well as health service establishments directly in charge of patients, in drug stores, and in educational and training centers requiring constant supervision.

40. A. The exercise of the right to strike does not exempt enterprises and their employees from obligations arising from the regulations on the universal duty to defend the Polish People's Republic.

B. Railroads and other transportation enterprises, communications (telecommunications, radio and television stations) are obligated to ensure, during the strike, indispensable services for the defense of the state and to meet the needs of the public.

41. A. In the interests of employees who are unable to exercise the right to strike or who declare that they will not exercise that right, the trade union may adopt a protest resolution and demand new talks on issues in dispute.

B. The trade union may proclaim a solidarity strike on the motion and in the interests of employees referred to in Point A, if they have made use of arbitration action (Theses 31 and 32) and if the majority of the collective accepts the solidarity strike. A solidarity strike may not begin sooner than 7 days from the time it was announced and a superior trade union organ gave its consent.

C. For employees referred to in Point A trade union statutes may fix the right to other forms of protest in accordance with the legal order and the principles of social living together.

42. The strike may be preceded by a warning strike. The latter is to be restricted to the time necessary for it and must not last longer than 2 hours. Proclamation of a warning strike requires acceptance by the majority of the collective.

43. In emergency situations, substantiated by the critical economic conditions of the state, the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic may pass a decision suspending strike actions for the period necessary, no longer than 2 months. The decision can be repeated no sooner than after 1 year.

44. Strikes are forbidden from the moment that a general mobilization or a state of war is proclaimed, that a state of war is introduced, or that a natural calamity is proclaimed.

## VI. RESPONSIBILITY FOR INFRINGING UPON THE PRECEPTS OF THE TRADE UNIONS LAW

45. Anyone who, in connection with his position or function performed, infringes upon the prerogatives of trade unions is subject to administrative and penal responsibility.

46. A member of trade union authority who, in his activity, infringes upon the precepts of the trade unions law concerning the exertion of the right to strike is subject to administrative and penal responsibility.

## VII. ISSUES CONCERNING PROPERTY OF TRADE UNIONS

47. A. If several trade unions resolve to merge into one, the property rights and duties of the merged trade unions pass to the new union as soon as it is registered.

B. In case a trade union adopts a decision to split the union into several trade unions, the property rights and duties of the divided union pass over to the new trade unions as soon as the last of them are registered. The decision dividing the old union should determine the parts of the property rights and duties passing over from the old union to the new trade unions.

C. If a new trade union forms through separation from another trade union or statutory enterprise, branch, territorial or vocational organizations of that union, the property rights and duties of the old unions pass over to the new union to the decree determined by the unions concerned.

If those parts have not been determined, the property rights and duties pass over in a part corresponding to the number of members who passed over to the new union and in proportion to the number of members in the old union on the day the new union is registered.

If within 6 months after the registration of the new union the number of members of the old union who passed over to the new union changes substantially, either union may demand to determine anew the part in which the property rights and duties of the old union should pass over to the new union.

48. Problems concerning the allotment, management and use of property of the old trade unions by the new trade unions is subject to negotiations between representatives of those unions, who before 31 March 1981 present proposed settlements with regard to the issue.

If those problems are not settled within the time set, the team will present an appropriate statutory settlement in the matter.

In view of the substantial difference of opinions that emerged in the team regarding the definition of the right of private farmers to organize, and in view of the need for the soonest possible submission of the theses of the trade unions law to public consultation, and for coordinating that consultation with the discussion on the theses of the draft law on the self-government of enterprise collectives and the draft law on state enterprises, BY THE DECISION OF THE LEGAL COMMISSION OF THE STATE COUNCIL PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF PRIVATE FARMERS HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED FROM THE THESES OF THE TRADE UNIONS LAW. IN VIEW OF ITS IMPORTANCE, IT WILL BE SUBJECT TO A SEPARATE DISCUSSION.

## MOCZAR BELIEVES CRISIS 'ESSENTIALLY OVERCOME'

AU091050 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 6 Mar 81 p 2

[Report on interview granted to VOLKSSTIMME special correspondent Hans Wolker by PZPR Politburo member Gen Mieczyslaw Moczar, presumably in Warsaw--date not given]

[Text] Warsaw-Vienna--At the conclusion of an information trip through Poland, our special correspondent Hans Wolker was granted an interview by PZPR Politburo member Mieczyslaw Moczar, general of the Polish People's Army and chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control. In this interview, Moczar commented on the current situation in Poland and expressed the opinion that, while many difficulties are still to be overcome, the crisis is essentially over.

In any illness there is a crisis situation. This also applies in a similar way to the economy and to politics. I feel that we in Poland have essentially overcome the crisis. A political eruption, with many forces participating, is threatening us already far less today than yesterday. There are increasing indications of normalization. The party is beginning to regenerate itself and in more and more regions, such as in Gdansk, it is standing firmly on its feet again. He repeatedly stressed that there can be no strong Poland without a strong party.

For Moczar it is indispensable to uncover all factors that have led to this serious crisis in Poland in order to prevent any repetition of such a development. As a veteran communist, he regards as the greatest calamity that in the past 10 years the party was pushed aside ideologically, since, at the same time during that period, there was a great deal of improvisation and what was done frequently differed from what was said. He rejects any improvisation. Any measure that is taken must be well-founded and be implemented in consensus with the populace.

Moczar warned against underrating the antisocialist forces in Poland but at the same time pointed out that they have no target because the overwhelming majority of the Polish people, including the faithful Catholics, stand on the ground of socialism and support it. Moczar called for a differentiated policy vis-a-vis all opposition forces and declared with regard to the newly developed Solidarity trade union movement that it was necessary to struggle not against it but to win it over. He emphatically declared that the party will not use any force in solving all problems still pending.

At present there are still great economic difficulties in Poland and this year the public debt will increase further. We have to buy at high prices in capitalist countries and sell our goods at low prices there because we need certain machines and raw materials. It will take another 3-4 years before exports and imports will be balanced. At present a 3-year stabilization program is being worked out that will create the prerequisites for a future new upswing, Moczar declared.

## JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES FOOD ECONOMY COUNCIL 5 MARCH

AU091647 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Mar 81 p 2

[PAP-attributed report on speech by Council of Ministers Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 5 March inaugural session of the Food Economy Council in Warsaw--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] WHILE OPENING THE SESSION, PREMIER WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI THANKED MEMBERS OF THE FOOD ECONOMY COUNCIL FOR ACCEPTING THE INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE COUNCIL'S WORK. WE ARE CONVINCED, HE SAID, THAT SUCH A REPRESENTATIVE GROUP OF PEOPLE, INCLUDING PROMINENT SCIENTISTS, OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN FARMING PRACTICES, REPRESENTATIVES OF RURAL COOPERATIVES, OF THE GOVERNMENT AND VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS, WOULD, IN A COMPETENT, AUTHENTIC AND CREDIBLE WAY, SERVE WITH VALUABLE ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP IN THE PURSUIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD POLICY TO WHICH WE ATTACH MUCH HEED AND WHICH IS OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE NATIONWIDE.

We would like the council to take an appropriate, active position on problems stemming from the guidelines of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee on the development of agriculture and the food economy.

Having emphasized that the Food Economy Council was a consultative and coordinating organ of the Council of Ministers, the premier expressed confidence that it would be for the government a keen and critical adviser, a collective expert and inspirer of activities in the field of agricultural production conditions, and that it would initiate steps to improve the system of production management and organization, of the development and engagement of creative forces in agriculture and in the entire food complex.

THE EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS OF PRODUCTION, OF THE STATE OF SUPPLIES OF VARIOUS MANUFACTURED PRODUCTION MEANS, AND OF THE WAY THE SOIL, EQUIPMENT, BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES HAVE BEEN USED, THE SPEAKER STRESSED, PROVIDES THE COUNCIL WITH AMPLE OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP INITIATIVES AND TO ADVISE. We appeal to the council for assistance in shaping and developing an authentic agricultural self-government to provide the most valuable experiences in that respect. Under conditions of great difficulties and shortages experienced by the countryside in a particularly acute way, it is difficult to now provide agriculture everything it needs for production. For that reason initiative, resourcefulness, thrift, neighborly cooperation, broad public control and an appropriate attitude of peasants' self-government are extremely valuable. We hope that the council's activity will give in that respect many important and useful inpulses. THE GOVERNMENT, FOR ITS PART, WILL ENDEAVOR TO SHAPE ITS RELATIONS WITH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS ON THE BASIS OF RESPECT AND MUTUAL BENEFITS FOR THE SOCIALIST STATE, FOR ALL AGRICULTURAL SECTORS AND ALL FARMERS.

We also expect the council to extensively take up the problem of utilizing in our farming the achievements of modern science and technology to enhance agricultural production and to tighten links between science and practice. WE WILL ASPIRE THAT THE SLOGAN "EVERYTHING FOR AGRICULTURE, EVERYTHING FOR THE FOOD ECONOMY" BE INTERPRETED AND IMPLEMENTED IN AN AUTHENTIC MANNER. AT PRESENT THAT IS THE KEY TO SETTLING MANY PRESSING AND URGENT PROBLEMS IN OUR COUNTRY. IT IS OUR DUTY TO MAKE THAT ATTITUDE FUNCTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR PEOPLE.

The premier appealed to council members to use their prestige in order to mobilize all factors and forces for the development of Polish agriculture and the entire food economy.

## REPORT ON SEJM COMMISSION FOR ACCORDS IMPLEMENTATION

AU091520 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7-8 Mar 81 p 6

["Constituting the Sejm's Extraordinary Commission"--PAP headline]

[Text] PAP--The extraordinary commission for control over the implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements, set up by the Sejm on 6 March, was organized in the presence of Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa during an adjournment in the Sejm plenary session on the afternoon of 6 March. Deputy Jan Szczepanski, a nonparty member from Bielsko Biala constituency, was elected its chairman and Deputies Mieczyslaw Rog-Swiostek, PZPR member from Koszalin constituency; Tadeusz Stadniczenko, Democratic Party member from Stargard Szczecinski constituency; and Jerzy Szymanek, ZSL member from Piotrkow Trybunalski constituency, were elected deputy chairmen. At the first meeting of the commission, preliminary views were exchanged on the nature of the commission's work.

## FINANCE MINISTER KRZAK DENIES SITUATION 'HOPELESS'

LD092322 London BBC Television Network in English 2100 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Interview with Polish Finance Minister Marian Krzak conducted by Tim Sebastian in Warsaw; date not given]

[Text] [Announcer] The new unrest in Poland has been caused by growing harassment of Solidarity supporters though the authorities can ill afford more trouble with their economy in crisis.

Officials at this moment are trying to get new loans from Western banks as well as trying to postpone paying back what they already owe. On the economic crisis, Tim Sebastian:

[Sebastian] The Poles had been warned that their economy was getting worse but few of them imagined it would be this bad. The queues have suddenly grown longer and the supplies of basic food more uncertain. No one knows from one day to the next what they will find in the shops. Those who make it as far as the actual counter simply take what they can get.

So the politicians have had to take a crucial decision to ask for yet more money from the West and hope it will stave off the growing discontent and the new threats to industrial stability. Officials acknowledge, though, that they are racing against time and that there is not much of it left. The man who showed us this problem is Finance Minister Marian Krzak. His job is probably the hardest in the country--trying to find solutions to what some have suggested is a hopeless state of affairs.

[Krzak--in English] Our economic situation looks bad but I cannot agree with such an opinion that it is hopeless. I think that our present situation is rather a mixture of very big difficulties and great hopes.

[Sebastian] Minister, inevitably all discussion about the Polish economy these days leads back to the need for further Western finance. What would Poland do if it does not get that finance?

[Krzak] It is impossible for me to believe that Western countries refuse us to continue such cooperation, financial cooperation, as we had previously. [sentence as heard] But I think that it is rather a fantastic question, not a real question, I am sure.

## COMMENT ON MAIN STATISTICAL OFFICE REPORT ON ECONOMY

LD092152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Henryk Bratkowski commentary]

[Excerpt] Recently the Main Statistical Office [GUS] presented a picture of our economy in figures and percentages. This time the[illegible] was no "touching up" or misleading understatements. Please allow me to deal with [illegible] part of the document which deals with foreign trade. The size of indebtedness t[illegible] Western bankers, reported by GUS to be $23 billion, was no surprise to public opinio[illegible] as information on this was given earlier by the minister of finance. More noticeable is the fact that last year we reached out for credits even more than in previous years, as the indebtedness increased by more than $2.5 billion, that is, well over 10 percent. It transpires from the announcement (?by GUS) that this year will be similar in this respect. The payments situation is such that we are applying for new credits to repay some of the interest on credits drawn earlier, because what we earn from exports is not even enough to pay the interest on our debts.

The problem is clear: Our exports are not large enough. That is why we have a negative trade balance. Imports are continuing to be greater than exports. We managed to get used to this when it only applied to the dollar zone. It is a new thing in the latest GUS report that last year closed with a negative trade balance with regard to the socialist countries, when in previous years we exported more to these countries.

The current negative balance in trade with the socialist countries amounts to 3 billion foreign currency zlotys. Let us concentrate on this for a minute. Even if we assume that 1979 was a record year regarding exports to our socialist partners, because we received the proceeds from our participation in investment projects connected with construction of pipelines in the Soviet Union, the plan for the following year--1980--assumed a small increase of about 2 percent in our exports in this direction. We did not make it. Unfortunately, the implementation of the 1980 plan was equal to the results of the previous year. A slowing down of exports occurred in particular during the last quarter. We did not sell the planned amounts of coal, clothing, footwear and pharmaceuticals to our CEMA partners.

At the same time the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, because of our situation, widened and accelerated the deliveries of some goods. By the end of the year, as we remember, extra agreements were signed concerning deliveries of Soviet wheat, rice, cotton, cellulose, fish, oil, canned foods and other goods, also from Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Hungary. This allows us to clearly see the mechanism of negative trade balance with the socialist partners, recorded by GUS which, I repeat, is 3 billion foreign currency zlotys.

Here a thought comes to mind: CEMA socialist integration created a kind of a system of communicating vessels. Our problems are the problems of our neighbors and vice versa. Now our partners are increasing their supplies not minding the fact that the stream of goods sent by us to them is smaller. But we cannot forget they have already taken our pledges into consideration in their plans, that they counted on the proper quantities of our coal, sulfur, chemical goods and light industry products. Shortage of these goods makes many things more complicated for them.

The confidence of our partners must not be abused. If we are talking about confidence, then I would like to say the following:

The way out for us, the compulsory way out for the near future, even if we just want to maintain the current standard of living of our community, as Minister Karski said at the Central Committee plenum, is to stretch out our hand and ask for new credits. But the terms of such credits are becoming more and more difficult for us. The Western bankers are aware of our almost disastrous situation and they do not spare us when fixing the interest rates. A question therefore comes to mind: How long can we keep on getting deeper into debt? Some say the point is not the size of the debts but the way in which they are used. Please allow me to quote an excerpt from the report under discussion. GUS considers the worsening of the results for 1980 was caused, among other things, by a slowing down of the exports of the electrical and mechanical engineering industry and a fall in exports of some fundamental raw materials.

## GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON PROFITEERING

AU091533 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Mar 81 pp 1, 4

[J. Oleszewski report: "The Struggle Against Profiteering: Not Only Food; Public Disapproval, Intensified Activities of Prosecutor's Offices and the Citizen's Militia; What Changes Are To Be Expected From the Rationing System?"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE PHENOMENON OF INTENSIFIED PROFITEERING AND PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH IT WERE ON THE AGENDA OF A PRESS CONFERENCE TO JOURNALISTS ON 5 MARCH BY THE GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN JOZEF BARECKI.

The conference was attended by representatives of the chief command of the citizen's militia and the Prosecutor General's Office. Brig Gen Stanislaw Zaczkowski, chief commander of the citizen's militia, and Jozef Zyta, deputy prosecutor general, gave an account of the present and planned steps to curb profiteering.

The phenomenon of profiteering has always existed and it has always been necessary to resist it BUT SUCH AN UPSURGE AND SUCH AN INTENSIFICATION OF ITS ADVERSE EFFECTS HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED FOR A LONG TIME. Perhaps there is no need to explain in detail where it comes from. Briefly, it comes from the very difficult market situation. Subject to speculation, which consists of buying up commodities at nominal prices and selling them at highly excessive prices on the so-called black market, at present are PRIMARILY FOODSTUFFS, SUCH AS MEAT AND ITS PRODUCTS, BUTTER AND OTHER FATS, SUGAR, SWEETS, FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND SO FORTH. IN THE CHAIN OF PROFITEERING, THERE ARE ALSO SUGAR COUPONS. PROFITEERING AFFECTS MORE THAN JUST FOODSTUFFS. ANY ATTRACTIVE COMMODITY, FROM FURNITURE TO EVEN INSIGNIFICANT HOUSEHOLD GOODS, HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN ILLEGAL TURNOVERS. Some commodities are going to the black market straight from wholesale dealers and retail stores receive receipts, invoices and money. The practice of selling meat without veterinary inspection is increasingly frequent, which threatens mass poisoning.

The list of profiteering offenses is long and we will come back to them. Those phenomena meet with general public disapproval because profiteering satisfies the needs of people with high incomes who can afford to pay every price. On the other hand, that is a source of illegal income for rascals and grafters who shirk work and live at the expense of society.

The organs of prosecutor's offices and citizen's militia have taken various control and repressive measures against profiteers. In the framework of the existing regulations--our legislation is adequate in this respect--IT IS SOUGHT TO DEAL WITH OFFENSES IN THAT FIELD IN THE MOST SEVERE WAY, TO SPEED UP PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS SO THAT THEY DO NOT TAKE LONGER THAN 1 MONTH. PUNISHMENT MUST CORRESPOND TO THE EXTENT OF THE OFFENSE AND TO PUBLIC EXPECTATIONS. IN PENAL OR CIVIL TRIALS, EMPHASIS IS BEING LAID ON ECONOMIC PUNISHMENTS such as high fines or the confiscation of property. The point is to prevent the culprit from drawing material advantages from the offense.

The militia is undertaking large-scale control and repressive actions, particularly "law and order" actions. Systematic actions are being taken on a scale of the entire country, voivodship or region. Many profiteers have already been put under lock and key, some investigations are in progress and commodities valued at many million zlotys have been confiscated. Naturally enough, an important role in those actions belongs to the state trade inspectorate, the state price commission and other control organs.

The conference emphasized the need for fuller involvement in antiprofiteering actions by public organizations, particularly the self-governing ones, public control committees and trade unions. Every citizen is expected to absolutely condemn profiteering.

IN THE DISCUSSION, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE QUESTION WAS VOICED OF WHETHER THE RATIONING SYSTEM WOULD CURB PROFITEERING IN MEAT. THE ANSWERS WERE VERY CAREFUL AND RATHER SKEPTICAL. PROBABLY IT WILL RESTRICT, BUT WILL NOT CURB. PROFITEERING IN MEAT COUPONS CANNOT BE RULED OUT.

## ECONOMISTS CONGRESS DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

### Opening in Warsaw

LD070810 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Mar [date as received] (PAP)--The national congress of economists opened in Warsaw today. It devoted much attention to analyzing the causes of the current deep crisis. It was concluded that the crisis of the central-directive system and the ensuing breakdown of autocratic ruling methods resulted in the loss of the ability to solve the problems standing before the economy and the population. Poland's economy at the outset of the 1980s is characterized by four basic factors: a very high foreign debt, deepening disproportions in development and the inability to fully exploit national industry, a growing inflation gap and an exceptionally bad harvest in 1980 accompanied by the results of a bad agricultural policy.

The social and economic processes taking place in recent years, together with a shaky economic balance, gave rise to social tension--boosted by a general state of inability, wastefulness, privileges and corruption which ran against the sense of justice shaped by the socialist system. This state of affairs backfired and the economy tottered.

The chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, Deputy Prime Minister Henryk Kisiel, stressed that the government wants to put the economic reform into practice firmly and quickly, but also sensibly. The solution should serve to strengthen the socialist system.

It was stressed at the economists' congress that the reform's main aim should be a consistent substitution of the traditional instruction-distribution system with a regulated economy which would include elements of self-government, democracy and social justice. The key element of this system is to be an autonomous and self-governed socialized enterprise, whether national, cooperational, communal or otherwise organized.

### Congress Closes

LD090310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The national congress of economists ended in Warsaw today. Here is our reporter, Zdzislawa Guca.

After 3 days of debate in which opinions were expressed by professors, theoreticians and other economic experts, who attempted to find in their deliberations at the congress the means to deal with bad practices right away, locally, in enterprises and in various economic units, this great forum of economists has ended its deliberations.

The congress resolution says inter alia:

The reform of the socioeconomic system must be complete and must achieve a breakthrough. It must define the structure and the role of the party organs in such a way that it makes it possible to have authentic control by the representative organs--the Sejm and the people's councils--over the executive organs and so that the intervention through directives [dyrektywne ingerowanie] of the party apparatus in the affairs of the economic units is eliminated. The reform must also make changes in the economic laws; abolish institutional blockades on information; eliminate the distributive [rozdzielczy] and command [nakazowy] mechanisms of the central economic administration; completely reconstruct and reduce the number of organizational structures closely linked with such a system of management; abolish the dependence of the economic organization on the administrative organs; introduce the institution of real employees' self-government; and substantially strengthen the role of money in the economy.

As far as the draft bill by the Commission for Economic Reform is concerned, the congress resolution says the following:

The draft bill on economic reform submitted to public debate by the Commission for Economic Reform does not fulfill the criteria of being either complete or a breakthrough. The congress considers it essential to change the way in which the work on the reform is carried out so that a broad public debate on all the drafts of the reform is ensured on the basis of equality and so that the final choice of draft can be made after thorough discussion by the highest representative body.

To whom do the economists direct the congress resolutions? Here is what the new chairman of the main board of the Polish Economic Society, Tomasz Afeltowicz, said after the results of the elections to that body were announced:

[Begin recording] The number one recipient of our resolutions is the PZPR, the leading force in the country, which, as we know, is getting ready [word indistinct] to its own extraordinary congress. We would appreciate it if our ideas reached (?it) and were considered by the PZPR Congress Commission. I think that we should also direct (?our resolutions) to other political and trade union organizations in this country which, as you well know, have recently become much more active. [end recording]

## CPSU CONGRESS' SIGNIFICANCE FOR COUNTRY VIEWED

LD091348 Warsaw in Russian to the USSR 1100 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Polish communists followed the work of the 26th CPSU Congress with great attention. As PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Comrade Stanislaw Kania said in a speech at the highest forum of the fraternal party, the CPSU congress is an event of world significance and scale. It forges the policy ideas of the pioneers of the building of socialism and communism. The 26th congress of the Soviet communists convincingly demonstrated that the CPSU is constantly concerned with ensuring the vitality of its ranks and activating internal party life, with improving the methods of party leadership and with developing ideological and educational work.

The congress discussions and decisions and the well thought-out assessments and directives contained in the report read by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, also provide Polish communists with rich material for creative reflection. The constant improvement of the organizational and educational functions of the party in society and state, the many proposals made at the congress for raising the level of ideological and educational work, both inside the party and among the broad masses, the constant concern for effective control over the implementation of decisions, for strict observance of the principles of democratic centralism and for the party's constant and close ties with the broadest public circles--all this also has enormous significance for Polish communists and for improving work and introducing the correct, active style of work in our party. All of this is the subject of precongress discussion in the PZPR. The results of the 26th CPSU Congress will undoubtedly enrich this discussion.

## REPORTAGE ON GDR FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT TO WARSAW

### Talks With Leaders

LD091900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer is paying a 2-day official visit to Poland at the invitation of Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek. Today, on the first day of his visit to our country, Minister Fischer placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received Minister Fischer in the Belweder Palace today. Issues connected with the further development of relations and cooperation between Poland and the German Democratic Republic were discussed. Current international problems were also touched upon. The role of both countries in consolidating peace and detente was emphasized in this context.

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1659 GMT on 9 March reports the meeting between Fischer and Jablonski adding that: "During the conversation Oskar Fischer conveyed fraternal greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which Henryk Jablonski warmly acknowledged.

["Henryk Jablonski informed Oskar Fischer about the efforts of the party and government of the Polish People's Republic in evaluating the decisions of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum to strengthen socialism in Poland and mobilize all working people in the country to overcome the difficulties which have arisen. The chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and the GDR foreign minister emphasized the growing importance of constant cooperation between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic. Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek and the GDR and Polish ambassadors, Horst Neubauer and Maciej Wirowski, also took part in the friendly talks."]

A meeting also took place today between Jozef Czyrek and Oskar Fischer. Subsequently, talks between the Polish and GDR delegations were held under the chairmanship of the two ministers. Cooperation between the two countries in numerous fields, particularly political, economic, cultural and scientific, was discussed. The recent meeting between Stanislaw Kania and Erich Honecker was, it was emphasized, very important for the development of this cooperation. Both sides stated that the further deepening of Polish-GDR relations serves to strengthen the community of socialist states. Much attention was also focused on the current international situation.

### Dinner, Czyrek Speech

LD100204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Excerpts] GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer started an official visit to Poland yesterday. Last night Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek gave a reception in honor of the head of GDR diplomacy. Speaking during the reception Minister Czyrek said that a community of ideals and close cooperation of the two parties formed the foundation of the alliance, friendship and good-neighborly relations between Poland and the GDR.

The foundation is based on the basic provisions of policy followed by the two states indissolubly linked with the principles of socialist internationalism, alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union, the strengthening of the values of the socialist community and the cause of peace and progress.

Referring to the cold war tendencies and attempts at driving wedges between fraternal socialist states being made in the West and to the interference in their internal affairs, Jozef Czyrek said: All those who count on socialism being weakened in Poland, on undermining our allied bonds with the Soviet Union and with our socialist neighbors and friends are bound to fail. The Polish foreign minister also said that the peaceful proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev during the 26th CPSU Congress have considerably enriched the program for continuing dialogue and detente, especially on the issue of the limitation and reduction of armaments.

## Fischer Toast at Dinner

LD092312 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Excerpts] GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has been in Warsaw since this morning on an official visit to the Polish People's Republic at the invitation of his Polish counterpart, Jozef Czyrek. Here is a telephone report from (Klaus Franke) on the course of the first day of the visit:

The first day of the official friendship visit, which ended this evening with a dinner hosted by Josef Czyrek in Jablonna Palace, included a broad program. At the dinner Minister Fischer said, among other things, that the talks had been based on the statement made jointly by Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Stanislaw Kania to the effect that the consolidation and further development of fraternal relations between the two countries is of great importance. He said that on the basis of the farsighted and far-reaching decision by the two leading parties--the SED and the PZPR--cooperation between our states and peoples has assumed new, historical dimensions.

Oscar Fischer also said: We do not conceal the fact that events in Poland fill us, as they do all genuine friends of the Polish people, with concern. He said that a healthy Poland is in the interests of all those who cherish socialism and peace. As everyone knows, it is socialism that first brought national independence and social progress to the Polish people. The secure socialist future of the Polish People's Republic, Oscar Fischer continued, is of the greatest importance for the strength of the socialist community of states and at the same time is an indispensable factor for stability and peace in Europe. He said that our republic stands reliably at the side of socialist Poland.

Foreign Minister Fischer then referred to the December meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact states which had made clear to everyone the attitude towards Poland, an attitude imbued with the spirit of socialist internationalism. At the same time, an unmistakeable warning had been issued to those who thought they could exploit the undoubtedly difficult situation in Poland for counterrevolutionary and thus sinister antidetente objectives. Nobody will succeed in breaking the firm bonds of friendship which forever bind all states of the socialist community, and the GDR and the Polish People's Republic. The large-scale, coordinated attack against socialism, against the fraternal alliance of the socialist states and against detente and peace, Oscar Fischer stressed, will fail. He then pointed to the important proposals announced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress for improving the international situation, proposals which have our vigorous support. He said it is up to the NATO states to make a constructive contribution to the success of the Madrid meeting which has been convened to strengthen the basis of trust among the CSCE member states and to embark upon the path of reducing military confrontation.

In his toast, the Polish foreign minister stressed the bonds of friendship and good neighborliness which link the two countries and peoples and which are based on the strong foundation of joint socialist ideals. The cooperation of the leading forces of our peoples--the SED and the PZPR--he said, form a fundamental condition for the policy of our states. These principles were further consolidated during the meeting between Erich Honecker and Stanislaw Kania last month.

## FINTINARU ARTICLE CRITICIZES INCREASING ARMS RACE

AU091210 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Mar 81 p 5

[Ion Fintinaru article: "A Decisive No to the Arms Race--Why the Arms Race Policy Does Not Ensure, but More and More Seriously Endangers Peoples' Security"]

[Text] The speech of programmatic importance delivered by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the recent agricultural congress, which devoted a broad chapter to Socialist Romania's foreign policy, places particular stress on the vital problem of stopping the arms race. Assessing that peace and the existence of mankind are more and more seriously endangered today by the continuation of the arms race, and stressing its consequences as a factor for aggravating the world economic crisis and for practicing a policy of force and violating people's sovereignty and independence, and a policy of tension and conflict, the party secretary general stresses that nothing can justify an increase in armament, but, on the contrary, everything must be done--before it is too late--to stop the arms race for good. In the name of life, peace and peoples' progress, progressive forces are called upon to raise their voice to say a decisive no to the arms race!

Proceeding from this firm reiteration of our party and state's principled and consistent position, SCINTEIA proposes to stress, in a series of articles, facts, data and arguments that make the problem of stopping the arms race one to be posed so forcefully at this time, and that plead for the state's and people's joint efforts toward disarmament.

Today's SCINTEIA will carry the first article in a series.

"Nothing, No Kind of Theory Can Justify an Increased Arms Race"

These words uttered by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu are a very important and topical thesis today when trends toward a new escalation of the arms race are obvious in the international arena, and when new pretexts, theories and military-political doctrines are conjured up to make those who contribute to the arms race agree with the new burdens it involves.

It is known that usually such "theories" have tended to justify the arms race on grounds of national and international security, and to give credit to the opinion that the guarantee for peace lies exclusively in the superiority of weapons compared with the opponent's potential. The inconsistency and the deeply harmful nature of such ideas are firmly demonstrated by the arguments offered to us by historic experience and by the realisties of the present-day world.

The theory on guaranteeing state's security by increasing weaponry or, on the basis of an established formula, an "armed peace," stems from ancient times and is expressed by the dangerous sophism: "Si vis pacem, para bellum" (If you want peace, prepare for war). However, it is known that this concept and the attempts to impose such a "peace" have by no means spared peoples at such times from the curse of wars. Statistics record 14,000 wars in the history of mankind which sacrificed 4 billion valuable human lives, while material losses are incalculable.

In our century, when Europe is divided into military coalitions, the "balance of force" doctrine has been theorized and practiced according to which existing power centers had to strike a balance on the basis of a policy of arming which would permit each one of the alliance members to be in line with the others. The results are known: A frantic arms race, and the outbreak of two world wars which claimed some 120 million victims, dead and injured, and huge amounts of destruction and material damage.

After World War II, when nuclear weapons made their appearnace, the strategic concept of "balance of terror" or "balance of horror" was widespread. According to that concept, peace and security could be founded and maintained solely if the great powers possessed, on a parity basis, nuclear weapons and other mass-destruction weapons. However, what has life demonstrated?

Even if under conditions of the "balance of terror" no thermonuclear conflagration broke out, this does not mean that a higher degree of security was reached. On the contrary, it means that the danger of a nuclear war has increased considerably. As for the so-called local military conflicts, it has to be noted that after the war they numbered some 150, of which there were some very serious ones with the risk of leading to a world war. History's experience thus shows that the arms race has never constituted a foundation for peoples' security. On the contrary, it undermined their security up to the opposite point--war.

## "The Balance of Terror"--A Fragile and Illusory Balance

The adepts of the theory of "the balance of terror" have pretended and still pretend that avoiding a nuclear war could objectively follow from a mutual "dissuasion" or "deterrence" of potential opponents. However, this role of "deterrence", if it existed at a given moment, changed along with the competition in acquiring and improving modern weaponry. It is known that a phenomenon of "action-reaction" is constantly taking place within this competition, and on its basis any new weapon, any development of the weaponry system by one of the participants leads to the creation of a new weapon and similar developments in the weaponry system of the other participants. The justification for this is that each time "the asymmetry" occurred in the strategic balance of force, there is a need to "maintain a balance," to "deter," a fact that perpetuates an absurd vicious circle. It is obvious that under such conditions "the balance of terror" proves not only to be very fragile but outright illusory and, in any case, extremely dangerous for the cause of general security.

In this context, the very dangerous nature of the decision made by NATO in December 1979 to deploy new types of American medium-range missiles, including cruise missiles, in Europe is obvious, as is that of the updated projects regarding production of the neutron bomb. Justified also by the need for "balance of force," these projects--if they are not cancelled--will stimulate competition in the arms race in Europe--oversaturated with weapons anyway--thus stressing the risks for a nuclear war.

As is known, the proliferation of weapons does not take place only vertically by improving technologies, but also horizontally. The number of countries that have become or try to become "nuclear" countries is increasing constantly, a fact that certainly increases the probability of using them in conflicts in which they are or could be involved.

One cannot ignore the fact that as long as the arms race continues, the possibility exists of nuclear accidents, of false alarms and other such incidents that can lead to a nuclear war, despite the catastrophic consequences that would follow.

## The Pollution of the International Climate

The arms race, stimulated by the concepts of placing peace on the basis of "the balance of terror," undermines security not only through its effects at a military level, but also by those at a political, economic, social, ideological and psychological level. Weapons generally, and especially nuclear weapons, are the main instruments of the imperialist policy of the use or threat of force, of domination and diktat, of dividing the world into spheres of influence and of preserving blocs and bloc policy--all factors generating insecurity and tension in relations among countries. Marked by mutual mistrust, the tendencies toward achieving technological superiority stimulate mistrust, pollute relations among countries, including nuclear powers, cause tension and poison the international political atmosphere.

Thus everything shows that--as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed--"the intensified arms race, the stockpiling of ever new destructive weapons, creates serious dangers for the peoples' security and for international peace." The perpetuation of the arms race, under the pretext of maintaining "the balance of terror" or under any other pretext, not only does not create any security at all, but continues to increase the threat against peoples.

This is why under the current circumstances Romania and its president are of the opinion that it is imperatively necessary for the military balance to be achieved not by enhancing the arms race, but by lessening it, by constantly and systematically reducing military expenditure under competent international supervision. At the same time, one must always keep in mind that real security can be achieved only on the basis of new international relations based on the principles of equality and mutual respect, on nonrecourse to the use or threat of force and on a firm policy of peace, independence and international cooperation--principles for the assertion of which Romania is constantly struggling.

## FAIR REGULATIONS EXPECTED FROM LOS CONFERENCE

AU100924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0802 GMT 10 Mar 81

["Demand for Regulations Favoring All States' Development"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Mar (AGERPRES)--Under the above headline, ROMANIA LIBERA carries a commentary on the 10th session of the Conference on the Law of the Sea, the proceedings of which started in New York, pointing out, among other things, that the previous sessions provided the participants an opportunity of setting forth their stands and outlined a draft code of the law of the sea. However, two particularly important questions remained unresolved, namely those regarding the precise limits of the Continental Shelf and the right of exploiting marine resources, particularly metals and energy resources in marine waters, sea-beds, ocean floors and the subsoil thereof. Regarded in this respect, the previous sessions of the conference are part of the actions taken in the world for the building of a new international economic order, so that the riches and potential of the planetary ocean be included in national economic circuits, in interstate cooperation, being called upon to contribute to speeding up the development process. As estimations made by experts showed, the exploration and exploitation of these riches may contribute substantially to enhancing the material potential of sectors of great interest. In this respect suffice it to mention the ensurance of alimentary resources and the necessary quantities of metal, nonferrous in particular, of oil and coal mankind could benefit from if they were brought to the surface from the waters of the planetary ocean, from the ocean floor. For these desiderata to come true it is necessary that a substantial, high quality technological potential exist. Furthermore, it is necessary that all states have access to it, which does not happen at present. The great majority of the complex and costly technologies still belong to the industrially developed countries which, a priori, gives them priority in the exploitation of marine resources, the majority of the states of the world--the developing and underdeveloped ones--being obviously disadvantaged. Given the refusal of the Western industrialized countries to come to equitable regulations, many riparian developing countries took and applied measures meant to protect and conserve marine and sub-marine resources in the seas and oceans lying in the vicinity of the national territories.

The effects of the differing stands on juridical regulations in the marine field, and particularly on the economic consequences of their application bore on the political plane as well, generating fresh elements of tension in international life. It was proved, in this way as well, that that was not the way whereby equitable regulations on the law of sea may be reached, regulations that should take account of the interests of both the riparian countries and mutually advantageous international economic cooperation, the access of all states to the gains of modern science and technology.

As repeatedly pointed out, Romania considers that these demands should be the starting points in the establishment of a law of the sea, in the spirit of the imperative need for democratizing the international life. Naturally, as proved in other domains as well, in order that these objectives be attained the constructive contribution of all the states is needed just as the display and materialization of their will in this respect.

## ITALIAN ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS

AU091919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Mar (AGERPRES)--Nilde Jotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy, concluded her Romanian visit on March 9. The guest was accompanied by Vincenzo Longi, secretary-general of the Chamber of Deputies.

In the statement she made to the journalists during the press conference held in Bucharest a little while before her departure, Nilde Jotti referred first of all to the talks conducted with President Nicolae Ceausescu and to her interviews with other Romanian interlocutors and in that connection said:

The main question President Nicolae Ceausescu and I approached was that of European security, of the necessity to develop intense relations among governments and parliaments, within the public opinion, with a view to halting the arms race, nuclear arms race in particular.

The leaders of the Romanian state and all the officials I have met have extended a warm reception to me. I return to my country with the impression of having been among friends, of having been a messenger of the feelings of solidarity and friendship.

Referring to the relations between Romania and Italy, the president of the Chamber of Deputies said: I think that the Romanian-Italian relations are good relations between two countries with different political systems, that they can be an example. I think that my visit to Romania, too, meets that climate, in the sense of strengthening the relations of detente, the tendency to prevent the arms race on the basis of friendship and cultural neighbourliness between our peoples.

Highlighting the important role of the parliaments in the settlement of international issues, the interlocutor showed that in the current complex period, which is full of dangers, not only the governments of each and every country but also the parliaments and the masses of people must be involved in the international policy.

Pointing out that Europe was one of the "hottest" zones on the entire planet, where the largest part of nuclear weapons was concentrated, Nilde Jotti stressed: We declare for the maintenance of the equilibrium between the military blocs, but we consider that all efforts must be made for that equilibrium to be achieved at the lowest and not at the highest level. That was the reason for my visit to Romania, and I must say that I noticed that the Romanian leaders with whom I conducted talks, especially President Nicolae Ceausescu, were highly sensible.

## RCP GREETS PORTUGUESE PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU091430 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Mar 81 p 5

[Congratulatory message from the RCP Central Committee to the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) on its 60th anniversary]

[Text] Dear comrades, on the 60th anniversary of the creation of the PCP, the RCP Central Committee and the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, personally, want to extend on behalf of the Romanian communists and all working people in our country warm fraternal greetings, sincere congratulations and best wishes.

Our party and all Romanian people particularly appreciate the consistent struggle waged by the PCP, together with the other progressive and democratic forces in Portugal, both during the dark period of fascist dictatorship when, by overcoming persecution and oppression, they proved to be an active force in defending the basic interests of the workers class, and today in defending and strengthening revolutionary conquests and the Portuguese people's advance along the new road in keeping with their vital aspirations for peace, well-being and social progress.

On this occasion, it gives us special pleasure to stress the positive relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our parties, to the development of which the meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Alvaro Cunhal, PCP secretary general, made an important contribution.

In this context, we believe that the further development of comradely relations of esteem and mutual respect between the two parties is designed to contribute to intensifying cooperation at various levels between Romania and Portugal, a fact that is in keeping with the interests of the two peoples and of the cause of peace, security, cooperation and progress in Europe and throughout the world.

On your glorious anniversary, the RCP Central Committee wishes the PCP Central Committee and all communists and working people in Portugal new and important successes in their noble activity devoted to building a free, democratic and independent Portugal.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee.

## FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES MADAGASCAR'S SIMON

AU091909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Mar (AGERPRES)--On March 9, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, had an interview with Pierre Simon, minister of rural development and agrarian reform of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, now on an official visit to Romania.

During the talks, examined were some questions regarding the further development of the Romanian-Malagasy economic collaboration and cooperation in domains of mutual interest.

## FOREIGN MINISTER POSTPONES VISIT TO THAILAND

BK101114 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] According to a report from the Foreign Ministry, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei has postponed his visit to Thailand, scheduled for 12-14 March, to the latter part of March. Thailand has no details regarding the reason for the postponement. The Romanian Embassy has sent a note to the Foreign Ministry asking for the postponement. It is believed that the Romanian foreign minister could be occupied with official business during the period of his scheduled visit.

The report said that the visits of the Indonesia president from 25-26 March and the Austrian foreign minister from 26-28 March remain unchanged.

## STATE COUNCIL ISSUES DECREE ON DIPLOMATIC CHANGES

AU060939 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree on relieving Stefan Georgiev Mitev from his duties as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Kingdom of Jordan and on appointing Georgi Yankov Georgiev to this post. The same decree relieves Boyko Georgiev Dimitrov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Cuba, from his duties as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Panama. Kiril Zlatkov Nikolov is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Panama in his place.

At the same time Boyko Georgiev Dimitrov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Granada.

## SOVIET NAVAL SQUADRON ARRIVES IN RIJEKA FOR VISIT

LD092054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Rijeka, 9 Mar (TANJUG)--A Soviet naval squadron sailed into the port of Rijeka today on an unofficial visit to our navy. During their stay in Rijeka, the crews of the ships will visit some cultural and historical sights of the town and of its environs.

## ROMANIA'S BURTICA ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

LD091946 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1906 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Mar (TANJUG)--Romanian Deputy Premier Cornel Burtica arrived in Belgrade this evening for a three-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

The purpose of the visit are negotiations towards the conclusion of a long-term agreement between the two countries on the exchange of goods and services in the 1981-85 period. The agreement is expected to be signed during the visit.

### Dolanc, Burtica Meeting

LD101022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0923 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 10 March (TANJUG)--Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Stane Dolanc today had talks with member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian Deputy Premier Cornel Burtica, currently on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council.

During the talks, which were also attended by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar, Dolanc and Burtica exchanged views on cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Romanian Communist Party and between the two countries. They expressed readiness for the further promotion of friendly Yugoslav-Romanian relations in all domains. Dolanc and Burtica also discussed some current international questions.

## VRHOVEC RECEIVES FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD092236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1333 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Mar (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, today received Matti Tuovinen, general secretary of the Finnish Foreign Ministry, who is in Belgrade for regular political consultations with Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary.

In a friendly conversation they made a positive assessment of the development of bilateral relations and carried out a meaningful exchange of views on the international situation, especially in connection with the Madrid meeting and with the continuity of the European cooperation and security process.

### Delegations Conclude Talks

LD091432 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1332 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Mar (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Finland either have identical or similar views on major international questions. This was stressed today after regular Yugoslav-Finnish political consultations of the representatives of the two countries' foreign ministries.

The talks in Belgrade particularly focused on European problems, the work of the Madrid European Security and Cooperation Conference in particular.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation, Deputy Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Milorad Pesic and the head of the Finnish delegation, General Secretary of the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs M. Tuovinen assessed that cooperation between Yugoslavia and Finland within the framework of cooperation among the group of nonaligned and neutral countries is developing successfully. The importance of preserving and expanding detente in Europe and the world and the overcoming of the present dangerous crisis in international relations was also stressed.

The necessity of stopping the armament race and solving acute political crises on principle foundations was also stressed.

The Nonaligned Ministers' Conference in New Delhi which Finland attended as a guest was also discussed at the meeting in Belgrade.

## GRLICKOV-LED DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN SWEDEN

LD092110 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Stockholm, 9 Mar (TANJUG)--A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Yugoslav Socialist Alliance, headed by members of the presidencies of these two organizations Aleksandar Grlickov and Dragomir Milojevic, respectively, talked here today with Chairman of the Social Democratic Labour Party of Sweden Olof Palme on the current international situation and possibilities for the renewal of detente as a necessary precondition for the preservation of peace in the world. They also discussed the focuses of crisis in the world.

Both sides expressed the readiness to invest efforts towards overcoming the present, strained international situation.

The two sides exchanged views on the situation in the workers' and progressive movements (?of peoples) in the present, deteriorated international relations.

The talks also pertained to bilateral cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Social Democratic Party of Sweden.

## AGREEMENT ON PRICE POLICY SIGNED AFTER DELAY

LD092130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 9 Mar (TANJUG)--The agreement on implementing the price policy in 1981 which, according to this year's resolution on the country's development should have been adopted by the end of January, was at long last signed today. In fact, even today the time of signing was delayed by several hours because not all the attitudes concerning compensation had been fully coordinated. Thus, representatives of the Federal Executive Council, of republican and provincial executive councils and of the federal, republican and provincial committees for prices, signed this document at 1600 instead of at 1000.

The signatories of the document agreed to take decisive and efficient measures to ensure that the growth in producers' prices will be one fourth slower than last year, in retail prices and cost of living by one fifth, and prices of services by one tenth. Translated into percentages, this means, for practical purposes, that the upper limit in the growth of producers' prices in 1981 should not be higher than about 30 percent; retail prices would increase up to 32 percent at the most; cost of living by about 30 percent and prices of services by about 20 percent.

What is involved is evidently a very difficult task, but not a task which cannot be implemented provided the conditions envisaged by the resolution are ensured, and provided economic and other measures and activities are taken which aim at slowing down the increase in prices and at achieving complete discipline in the practical application of the law on prices and of the agreement on implementing the price policy.

In order to protect the standard of living, the price of milk and edible oil will not be increased until the end of September this year. Should the price of bread and flour go up, compensation will fully cover the differences between the present price and the new price and thus consumers will not be affected. By the end of March this year, the amount of compensation for various kinds of meat will be established in agreement with the trade unions. The possibility of introducing compensation for changes in the price of sugar will also be discussed. In implementing the price policy, account will be taken of bringing the level of prices of meat and milk products in line with the purchasing prices of livestock and milk, respectively.

In order to eliminate and prevent disruptions on the unified Yugoslav market, the agreement also defines the products and services for which a measure of direct price control is laid down. They are: oil and its derivatives, gas, electricity, coal, radio and TV subscription, daily information papers, post, telegraph and telephone services, except for services in international traffic, railway and road transport and basic foodstuffs (oil, sugar, fresh meat, meat products, milk and milk products, flour and bread).

It is also envisaged that price increases after 1 January will be reexamined, and that within 30 days all prices will be coordinated with the law and the price policy established by the resolution. The prices of self-managing organizations and communities, which turn a deaf ear to this request, will be returned to the level of 31 December 1980. In the same vein, pricing committees will reexamine their decision on price changes and initiatives will also be launched to reexamine the revenues of sociopolitical communities which have influenced price increases through the turn-over tax.

## SERBIAN PLENUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU082010 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Dusan Djordjevic commentary]

[Text] The 12th session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia will be held in Belgrade tomorrow. The session will discuss the ideopolitical issues of socioeconomic development in the coming 5 years and the tasks of the League of Communists of Serbia. It is expected that Ivan Stambolic, member of the Central Committee Presidium and president of the Serbian Executive Council, will deliver an introductory speech. The Central Committee will also discuss a report on its work last year and will form working bodies to prepare the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia. In this connection, here is a talk by Dusan Djordjevic:

We are entering the next planning period with well-known economic difficulties and problems of development that have already been expressed. The policy of economic stabilization is not being implemented uniformly and in certain localities also not sufficiently successfully. In recent months the economic difficulties have been increasingly expressed in a high level of inflation and a fall in the standard of living. The weakening of links and relations among similar organizations of associated labor have also been expressed to a rather great extent. At the same time the unstable international economic situation makes implementing the policy of economic stabilization more difficult.

It is in these circumstances that coordination of the positions of the republics and provinces on Yugoslavia's social plan is being carried out and discussion on the republic's draft plan has begun. The ideopolitical basis of economic stabilization and the social plan is the development of income relations through associating labor and pooling resources under direct control of self-managing associated workers. However, here and there, views still exist that the economic difficulties could be solved more easily and more rapidly by increased involvement of the state in economic trends, that in such a way material development is more secure and more rapid, while income distribution is more just.

Naturally, such illusions will be increasingly present unless the process of reproduction is coordinated with associating labor and pooling resources of those work organizations that depend on each other. It can also happen that one succumbs to the view that the self-managers will resolve everything, thus creating a situation in which bureaucracy and technocratism are strengthened.

For this reason the League of Communists must resolutely oppose attempts to alienate, allegedly in the name of economic stabilization, social capital from the direct producers and to push aside the self-managing decisionmaking on the use of funds. This is all the more a complex task when one realizes that such attempts are most frequently cloaked with a self-managing form and that the self-managing mechanisms are abused. It is in this that one should seek the answer to the question why in the past the plans of expenditures were in the main implemented, but not the production plans. Therein also lie the roots of uneconomical investments.

The main directions of Serbia's development in the coming 5 years are to more rapid development of food production, the production of energy, raw materials--steel and copper in particular--the machine-building industry and transportation, and railroads in particular. Seventy percent of the overall economic investments will be invested in such activities. The republic's share in material intervention in the economy will be reduced from 2.15 percent to 1.22 percent of the social product. At the same time it is calculated that the share of associated labor in the social product will be increased in the next 5 years by 2.5 percent and will amount to 72 percent. The economy's contributions to the republic will also be reduced in order to strengthen the material position of associated labor.

Finally, let us also say that in Serbia in the coming 5 years some 425,000 new workers will be employed, 175,000 apartments will be built and that personal expenditures will increase by one-fifth, and that the social per capita product will total $3,200. At the same time the plan's aim and tasks will be set in such a way as to halt the further relative lag of Serbia proper--without the provinces--in economic development, compared with the country's average.

## ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FOCUS OF SERBIAN PLENUM

AU092201 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Dusan Djordjevic, Milutin Tijanic, Aleksandar Vlajkovic, Dusan Radulovic, Mirjana Tradkovic and Nemanja Vukovic report on the 12th session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia held in Belgrade on 9 March--portions recorded]

[Excerpts] We are entering the coming period with well-known economic difficulties and development problems. We have not been implementing the economic stabilization policy in a uniform manner or sufficiently successfully either, Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, said in an introductory speech. The economic difficulties have been increasingly and more intensively expressed in recent months in the form of high inflation, instability in links and relations in associated labor, weakening market behavior and particularly in the consequences for the standard of living.

[Begin Stambolic recording] In the [word indistinct] of the day-to-day economic difficulties the danger also exists that we will get lost in "practicism" and be deceived by (?shortsighted) solutions. Such solutions might momentarily mitigate the difficulties that trouble us, but they neither resolve the roots of the difficulties nor do they open a proper perspective for further socioeconomic development.

Along with material difficulties we are also encountering stagnation in developing socialist self-management. This is not accidental.

For in our system there can be no successful material development that does not create the basis for progressive reproduction of relations of socialist self-management. These relations are mutually conditioned. This was the starting basis for determining the six main goals of the republic's socioeconomic development which were laid down at the very beginning of the first part of the draft social plan.

The entire strategy of the social plan is directed at establishing a more favorable position for our economy in the international division of labor and in some essentially changed conditions in international trade. With a change in the economic structure, more intensive economic operations and greater integration of associated labor within the unified Yugoslav area, conditions will be created to realize this goal with an increased share in the international division of labor, primarily by means of increased exports.

All experience, however, demonstrates that it is insufficient only to have clear goals and established common interests. It is decisive to achieve these goals and interests. In direct socialist democracy there can be no effective economic operations, no increase in production and income and there can be no stabilization of the market without establishing and constantly promoting socialist self-management relations. For this reason the development of income relations on the basis of economic behavior and criteria and the integration of labor and resources under the increasingly more direct control of workers associated in a self-managing manner creates the basis of the ideopolitical content of economic stabilization and the social plan.

I am stressing this because illusions still exist that economic difficulties can be resolved more easily and more rapidly by greater reliance on state coercion, that material development is now more certain and more rapid and that the distribution of income is more just. For this reason the League of Communists must resolutely oppose attempts aimed--allegedly to implement the economic stabilization policy and the goals of development--at alienating social capital from labor and at pushing aside socialist self-management. The task is all the more complex because such attempts are most frequently cloaked by a self-managing form and because even the self-managing mechanisms and instruments are abused. This is one of the main reasons why in the past we have regularly carried out our consumption plans, but not production plans. Herein are the roots of an uneconomic use of social capital. [end recording]

The republic's social plan does not deal with investments, but rather with the investment policy, Ivan Stambolic stressed. Investment in production has priority over all other kinds of investment. The republic plans to reduce investment in social activities by one-third and in other noneconomic activities to less than one-half of the volume of investments in the previous 5-year period. The draft accords on the social plan envisage that 70 percent of economic investments should go to developing food production, producing energy, raw materials--primarily steel and copper--to the machine building industry and transportation. It is also planned to reduce the volume of material intervention of the republic.

Ivan Stambolic pointed out that during the preparation of the accord on the plan two contradictory tendencies have been presented. On the one hand, it is justifiably requested that statist involvement in expanded reproduction should be reduced--involvement in the form of taxation or a compulsory association--and on the other hand, a large number of organizations are exerting pressure that the republics should be involved directly in their investment programs.

[Begin Stambolic recording] The so-called intervention of the republic in the trends of material reproduction by finding such solutions implements in practice the position that no state or self-managing organization in which social capital is concentrated, irrespective of the extent to which relations in such an organization are democratized, can control these funds in a monopolistic manner.

Such an organ or organization must bear the political and economic responsibility toward workers in the basic organizations for their share in the social capital that is managed by that organ or organization.

One of the causes of the insufficient effectiveness of material intervention of the republic and of the insufficient effectiveness of our economy lies precisely in the fact that the personal and common responsibility of the executive organs in the sociopolitical communities and of the managing organs in the self-managing organizations have not been sufficiently expressed in practice. The duty of all leaderships of the sociopolitical organizations and state organs is to assist in the urgent task of self-managing economic integration. The responsibility of the executive organs in the sociopolitical communities and the managing organs in the self-managing organizations is of extraordinary importance.

In view of the fact that responsibility for the production results of every basic organization of associated labor and work organization in which the basic organization is obligatorily associated lies primarily in these organizations, it must not be allowed that this responsibility be taken by a political action or by a state measure outside these organizations. The same attitude must also be taken toward the responsibility of the basic organization for a broader self-managing associating of labor and pooling of income outside its boundary, outside the boundaries of the sociopolitical communities, particularly outside the republican and provincial boundaries.

Self-managing integration is encountering numerous obstacles outside the organization of associated labor and for this reason we must remove such obstacles. The unequal conditions of economic operations and of earning income affect (?stagnation) in the development of self-managing integration in particular. Disparities in prices are particularly expressed in the growing inflation.

Under the conditions of a large deficit in the country's balance of payments, the currency system, as it is being implemented now--mainly through the balance of payments positions--appears to be one of the strong factors holding self-managing integration within the frameworks of the republics and provinces. [end recording]

Plans are only slowly becoming a means of self-managing associated labor and pooling of resources, Ivan Stambolic said. However, it has only now been realized that settling mutual relations on a long-term basis by means of self-managing agreements is not an empty propaganda slogan. The president of the Executive Council added that the economy's low accumulative and reproductive capability certainly has a negative effect on a self-managing pooling of accumulation.

Ivan Stambolic also talked about the extensive development in industry, and in this connection he stressed that the cost of equipment earlier amounted to some 70 percent of all capital investments, but that in recent years the share of construction work has increased. Productivity is also lagging behind the quality of technical equipment of the organizations of associated labor. He advocated qualitative changes in economic operations, stressing that investments must increase at a considerably slower rate than the social product and that this change is economically and politically necessary. If the present rate of investments were to continue it would lead to a financial exhaustion of the economy and to a further drop in the standard of living.

The president of the Executive Council also spoke about the fact that in coming years the material position of associated labor will improve. Ivan Stambolic devoted a large part of his speech to the distribution of personal incomes and pointed out that the practice is being established that wherever there is high income there also are, as a rule, high personal incomes; that in most organizations of associated labor a leveling of incomes has prevailed and that personal incomes do not depend sufficiently on productivity of labor.

[Begin Stambolic recording] It is increasingly more obvious that the economic interest and motivation of the individual and entire work collectives have been reduced to impermissibly low levels and that the economic coercion which drives one to higher economies in utilizing the living and past labor has been completely weakened. Wherever work is not being carried out according to one's capabilities, then what is involved is specific monopolization of a part of social funds and group-property behavior.

The greatest weaknesses in the organization of work, particularly in the existing system of distribution of personal incomes, can be seen in occurrences of inactivity, irresponsibility in work, lack of discipline and in a leveling of income, that is, in socially unacceptable solidarity that tolerates all this.

Whoever does not come to work for an unexcused reason, whoever is present at his work but for unexcused reasons does not work, or whoever is an idle person, cannot have the right to socialist solidarity. How can an employed person discuss the distribution of income according to work, yet be allegedly affected by the distribution of income, or how can he rely on socialist solidarity, while at the same time instead of 7 hours, he works only 5 or 4 hours a day or perhaps does not work at all? How can a basic organization request equalizing the conditions of economic operations and earning income without earlier fulfilling certain elementary conditions of socialist distribution of income, without producing according to its capabilities, without fully utilizing its production capacities, while wasting the past social labor?

With practical steps and with energetic moves in the field of forming income, the funds for personal incomes and in the distribution of personal incomes, we must renew and encourage the interest of individuals and organizations to make efforts for a higher individual productivity of labor. It is also necessary to oppose the erroneous views and behavior, according to which, in terms of personal income it is not important how and how much one works, but rather where one works. The basic sense of deeper changes in the distribution of personal incomes is in the fact that they lead to a considerably more favorable position of production workers and experts. [end recording]

Speaking about the fact that in the coming planning period the standard of living will increase at a more moderate pace, Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, stressed the need to secure protection of the standard of living of those workers with low personal incomes and earnings. Ivan Stambolic also set forth the data on the republic's material development in the next 5 years and, in this connection, he stressed that the plan will also determine the tasks to halt the relative stagnation in the economic development of the republic--without the two provinces--compared with the remaining part of and average in the country.

Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, was the last to speak in the discussion. He said among other things:

[Begin Vlaskalic recording] Today it is clear, I would say it is clearer than ever before, that greater stability of economic trends and economic life in general is to a vital extent determined by the state and the level of development of self-managing relations in the society. The stagnation in this field that has accompanied us in the past few years has unavoidably led us from the extreme of administrative intervention in economic trends to another extreme of surrendering everything to the uncontrolled forces of the market, without yielding any serious and lasting stabilization results.

The developments connected with price trends in recent months are only one, very likely the grossest expression of that situation. The further successful development of self-management, however, calls for corresponding material changes in society and on this basis for a revival and greater effectiveness of the entire self-managing mechanism.

Specifically, this primarily means strengthening the material position of associated labor, about which much has been said here today, including a strong development of association and self-managing linkage in the economy and in social activities and an as rapid as possible affirmation of the delegate system in the interest of sociopolitical communities. It is solely on these bases that associated labor can take over a greater role as a stabilizer in economic development.

The draft plan that we have in front of us contains, in my view, such an orientation and conditions to implement it. In the current practice it is necessary to persist consistently in this direction. [end recording]

Tihomir Vlaskalic then proposed conclusions which support the basic orientations contained in the introductory speech delivered by Ivan Stambolic on the ideopolitical problems of Serbia's development in the next 5 years.

Continuing its session, the Central Committee adopted a report on the work of its Presidium last year. An orientation program of activities of the Central Committee and the Presidium for this year was also adopted. Here are the most important points. First of all from the report on last year's work: The conditions under which the League of Communists operated were very complex last year. President Tito's illness and death demanded of the League of Communists increased activity, greater resoluteness and responsibility for a more consistent implementation of tasks.

The League of Communists demonstrated that it has sufficient strength and ideopolitical unity to continue along Tito's road. The mobility of all members, organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists was expressed. Adherence to Comrade Tito's work was strongly manifested in an increased interest in admission to the League of Communists. In the first 9 months of last year, over 54,000 new members were admitted to the League of Communists of Serbia. Among these members, most of them are workers and young people. The League of Communists in our republic now has 871,000 members.

During the course of last year, there was no important socioeconomic and political development problem that the Presidium did not discuss and on which the Presidium did not adopt its positions. The orientation program of work of the Central Committee of the Leage of Communists and its Presidium for this year adopted today represents a continuation of last year's activity. The entire work of the Central Committee and the Presidium will be marked by the preparations for the next congress of the League of Communists and the third congress of self-managers.

As was announced today, the Central Committee will discuss next month the tasks in preparing the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia and determine the deadlines and organizational forms indispensable to carry out those tasks. At today's session the Central Committee formed five commissions for preparing the draft documents and for other preparations of the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia. It was agreed that the Presidium should organize and coordinate preparations for the congress and regularly inform the Central Committee about it.

The session of the Central Committee ended with the adoption of the annual financial report on the funds for the activity of the Central Committee and on the fund of additional resources of the League of Communists of Serbia for last year.

## MIJATOVIC MEETS WITH SERBIAN PRESIDENCY MEMBERS

LD062310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Mar (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has had a meeting in the Presidency of the socialist Republic of Serbia with the members of the Presidency on topical questions of our socioeconomic and political developments.

Cvijetin Mijatovic expressed satisfaction concerning his visits to Nis, Trstenik and Kraljevo and described his favorable impressions of the results achieved by the Elektronska Industrija and Prva Petoletka work collectives and by the activities of the sociopolitical communities which he had visited.

## KOMUNIST INTERVIEWS SETINC ON SOCIAL CRITICISM

LD051638 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Mar (TANJUG)--Franc Setinc, a high-ranking party leader in the Republic of Slovenia, northwestern Yugoslavia, has come out in favor of quickly and efficiently solving problems and conducting the policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY).

"We leave our own weapons to enemies when, while taking no notice of our own weaknesses, we solve our problems slowly and inefficiently," he said in an interview with the Yugoslav periodical KOMUNIST.

Setinc, secretary to the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, said he did not underrate opposition activity and opposition platforms. In them, however, he does not see the only threat to Yugoslav society, he added.

The most [word indistinct] opposition is the one insisting on a (?come back) of state socialism, of society's centralist management, Setinc said. Any narrowing of democratic room is bound to create conditions for a strong-hand (?policy for) the most dangerous opposition is the one which is seemingly for the party and socialist self-management, but, in fact, accepts everything only declaratively, he added.

Setinc came out in favor of checking stands in practice daily, of an open viewing of weaknesses and of democratic solving of conflicts in society.

Some officials or forums declare assaults on their bureaucratic position to be an assault on the system [words indistinct] on the League of Communists, Setinc said, adding this is very dangerous.

Franc Setinc insisted that the intelligentsia should more widely join in the discussions of social problems. "They should be asked for opinions on social problems. We, the politicians, have neglected this way of work," he said.

"Criticisms appear which we even qualify as opposition ones, and even as hostile ones, whereas we have public confrontations of dissimilar views on some questions," Setinc pointed out.

## KOSOVO PAPER REPORTS LOW LITERACY AMONG WORKERS

AU061730 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 3 Mar 81 p 6

[Unattributed article: "Still Illiteracy in Associated Labor"]

[Text] According to 1978 data, it appears that 8 percent of the workers in the province [of Kosovo] lack even 4 years of elementary schooling, while 31,117 or 19.4 percent of those employed have full elementary schooling.

In the same way, data shows that 15,111 people seeking employment lack full elementary schooling. The provincial council and the communal councils are faced with important tasks in this respect. Particular care should be attached to the question of women, because out of the 284,776 illiterate citizens in the province (according to the 1971 registration), it appears that 178,469 or 62.6 percent are females.

## CROATIAN SAWP SCORES CHURCH POLITICAL ACTIVITY

### Puharic Introductory Report

LD052202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0857 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Zagreb, 5 Mar (TANJUG)--The Croatian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium today discussed certain aspects of the developments inside the Catholic Church in Croatia. A debate on the activity of the religious communities was scheduled to take place within the framework of the standing program of the Presidium. Certain phenomena within the top ranks of the Catholic clergy are seriously undermining the positive trend in relations with the Catholic Church. This fact made topical the need to single out these questions and discuss them separately. The introductory report at today's session was submitted by Branko Puharic, member of the Croatian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium.

After noting at the beginning of his report that our principled political orientations applied equally to the other religious communities as well, Puharic stated that relations had developed positively following the signing of the protocol between the SFRY and the Holy See in 1966. This process of normalization of relations between the Vatican and the SFRY followed an upward line and entered the stage of stable and correct interstate relations. The normalization of relations and their positive development were the result of our principled policy in the field of democratic regularization of religious freedoms and activity of the religious communities within the framework of our system of socialist self-management.

Puharic then stressed that relations between the Catholic Church and the state in Yugoslavia had also been marked by other trends. This was to say that the good and stable relations between the Vatican and Yugoslavia had not also been matched to a sufficient degree by the relations between state and church in the country.

Puharic then said that the Catholic Church and other religious communities in our country enjoyed all the facilities needed to be active as religious institutions for the purpose of satisfying the religious needs of citizens. This created the conditions in which numerous unsolved questions were resolved in a more favorable and a more constructive climate. How has the Catholic Church reacted to all this? In reply to this question, Puharic noted that if one chose to make a generalized assessment one could say that a large part of the clergy had been ready to accept this orientation and make a concrete contribution to the development of cooperation. Despite occasional oscillations, total relations have constantly improved. This has, to a great extent, been due also to the positive orientation of the majority of believers and their active attitude to socialist self-management.

Regrettably, Puharic went on, this orientation and effort have constantly been slowed down, hindered and brought into question by those circles inside the Catholic Church in Croatia who, by virtue of their position in the church hierarchy, should objectively make the most positive and most constructive contributions to these relations. It is from these individuals and groups inside the Catholic Church in Croatia that the conservative and reactionary attacks on the foundations of this cooperation have come and it is they who have continuously brought into question the principles and the platform on which the 1966 protocol was reached. This is the basic cause of all the disagreements, differences and conflicts yesterday and today and this can represent a serious obstacle to the development of these relations in the future as well, Puharic stressed.

The member of the Croatian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium went on to recall that one of the fundamental principles of the normalization of relations defined in the protocol is to be found in the attitude that the activity of Catholic priests, in the course of their performance of their duties, should proceed within the religious and church frameworks and that these functions cannot--and this also means may not--be used for any purposes which are political in character. This de facto endorses the principle of the depoliticization of the church. Also, the acceptance of the regularization of the relations between church and state on the basis of our own legislation amounts to a recognition, in fact, of the socialist reality in Yugoslavia as a prerequisite and scope for the activity of the church.

It is in the sphere of these two questions, according to Branko Puharic, that there are most serious differences with a section of the Catholic clergy. Going beyond the principles defined in the accord represents a demarcation line which can seriously undermine relations. It should be stated without hesitation, Puharic maintains, that this is the way things developed, that the behavior of a part of the church's top ranks in Croatia, by failing to respect these principles, has led to a situation in which relations are not only turned back or slowed down, but also--if this process of activity continues--could constitute a serious obstacle on the road to the further promotion of these relations.

Explaining these two sources of crisis in the relations between church and state, Puharic said that individual priests and individual church dignitaries had not only done nothing for the depoliticization of the church, but their entire effort had on the contrary been aimed in the opposite direction. The church and clergy are elbowing their way into political organization, into partnership with the subjective socialist forces, all under the guise of defending the believers and of representing them politically. This politicization of the church is proceeding under the cloak of the ideological doctrine of dissociation from social reality, in other words the church is depoliticized whenever it should have a constructive attitude to our social reality, but wants the status of political partnership when in the role of the self-appointed political representative of believers among our citizens. It demands that a part or all of their rights be transferred to it. This is nothing other, Puharic stressed, than orienting the church in the direction of the rights enjoyed by a political party. This is impossible for a number of reasons. Attempts are being made to turn the church into a real political force inside our society, or to be more precise an opposition political force. The protagonists of this ideology, who are not without ambitions, are working on this and are theoretically elaborating this concept.

Noting that elaborated theses of this kind of ideological orientation and this kind of politicization of the church are to be found in many articles in GLAS KONCILA and in Vatican radio transmissions in the Croatian language, Puharic notes that the basis of their ideology lies in religious feelings opposed to socialist self-management. This is quite a cunning maneuver but a recognizable one, Puharic says, adding that attempts are being made in this way to manipulate citizens' religious feelings, because they try to present socialism as a political system, as being necessarily an atheist one in which there is no scope for the constructive involvement of believers because as believers they are "second-rate citizens".

The political consequence of this ideology places the church in the position of the political fighter for the rights of the believers, while trying to politicize the believers themselves in the direction of opposition activity and struggle for political change of the existing system. Noting that this is a concept from the arsenal of the most reactionary circles of the Catholic Church, Puharic added that its exponents are not only working against better relations between church and state in our country, but that they would undoubtedly like to be a stumbling block in the relations between the Vatican and Yugoslavia, since they are objectively working both against these interests, against the modern orientation of the Catholic Church and against the interests of our society. Their political activity is primarily aimed against the real, vital and religious interests of our religiously-oriented citizens.

When today we publicly confront such concepts and the exponents of these ideas and clash politically with them, Puharic went on, we do so because we are defending our sociopolitical system from the hostile activity of a section of the church clergy, which, it is true, is numerically smaller, but therefore more influential with regard to the formulation of the church's policy toward socialist society.

"When we speak of the hostile activity of the top ranks of the Catholic Church in Croatia we are aware of the gravity of this description and of the possible reverberations on our internal and also on the international public scene. However, we are also aware of our responsibility for the socialist development of our country, which gives us no right to reach any compromises that question the fundamental gains and values of our revolution and the socialist building of the Yugoslav community. This should be borne in mind both by our friends and by our enemies when they are discussing or assessing the developments connected with these relations," Branko Puharic said and went on:

"Every religious official in our republic or in Yugoslavia who, through conscious and organized action or public activity, incites and stirs up people, in other words opposes our social reality by means of the religious orientation of citizens, any such member of the religious communities, regardless of the color of his priestly attire or his position within the church hierarchy, is doing hostile work and is engaged in antistate activity. According to our Constitution, religious orientation is a private and personal concern of every individual and self-management, as a social relationship and practice, is not based on atheism. Consequently all citizens, regardless of their religious denomination, have the same rights and duties within the system of socialist self-management."

Puharic went on to recall the fact that religious freedoms are a part of all the freedoms enjoyed by our working man. The basic prerequisite for good relations between any religious community in Yugoslavia and our socialist state is the extent to which individual churches accept the facts about the Yugoslav community and its social system. This, without exception, also applies to the Catholic Church in the Socialist Republic of Croatia and this also stems, among other things, from the protocol. "Regrettably it is over this question that there is a fundamental dispute with a part of the Catholic hierarchy in Croatia, which not only does not recognize these real facts of our reality but also make it known in various ways--aggressively and often insolently and in an irritating manner--that it has no intention of doing so in the future either," Branko Puharic stressed.

In this part of his introductory report Puharic also commented on certain sensationalist articles in the Western press on the alleged sudden and unexpected exacerbation of relations between the Catholic Church and the state in Yugoslavia. In this connection Puharic said:

"Conclusions of this kind can only be drawn by uninformed observers or passionate political supporters. The real truth is that deeper and serious differences with individual people in the church in the country have existed for a long time. It is also true that we have shown a good deal of good will and patience waiting for some of the top ranks of the church--in other words these individuals--to change this behavior. It is also a fact that we have drawn attention to this both in an official form and through direct interstate contacts with the Vatican. The whole issue is complicated by the fact that the main exponents of this military and beligerent trend inside the Catholic Church are its most responsible officials. They have led to a state of affairs where the Catholic Church in Croatia has become the proving ground and shelter for all those renegades, oppositionists and political desperados who see the platform of total opposition to socialism and self-management as an adequate maneuvering space for their dark activities."

Puharic went on to back his assessments with extensive arguments. For instance, he noted that according to the foreign public the fundamental dispute appears to be over [Cardinal] Stepinac. "As far as we are concerned this question was taken off the agenda. For his hostile activity Stepinac was tried and sentenced by the Croatian people.

It is the most responsible people in the Catholic Church who are dragging Stepinac out and are trying, over him, to wage a political struggle for the reaffirmation of his political doctrine which, by virtue of its reactionary character and hysterical anticommunism, cannot only not constitute a bridge of cooperation, but is a barrier to any communication. Stepinism, as a political philosophy, cannot be a platform for any kind of dialogue and the political defenders of Stepinac are merely coryphaei calling for crusades against socialism."

In connection with Stepinac Puharic also said the following:

"Let us make this clear. Every time Stepinac is dragged out of political mothballs we shall publicly reply by saying what we think about him and his acts and how the Catholic Church behaved under his leadership in the gravest days of the Croatian people's history. If anyone raises this matter today, with the intention of prattling about Stepinac on the international scene, then this means that external intervention is supposed to resolve what the Croatian people have historically already resolved. One more thing about Stepinac: He had a historic chance, but he placed himself in antihistory [antihistorija]. There can be no more discussion about this."

Puharic also warned that the exponents of the hostile trends within the clergy are trying to turn the church into a speaking platform for the defeated nationalist forces and also that there exist not infrequent political alliances and ideological communications with the hostile emigration.

Concluding his speech, Puharic stressed that we are in favor of the further development and promotion of relations with the Vatican and of the relations between the Catholic Church and the state in the country. All we are asking for, Puharic said, is that these relations develop on the basis of the protocol on the normalization of relations between the SFRY and the Holy See and of respect for our Constitution. We want the church to be active within the religious framework and we want its correct attitude to social reality in Yugoslavia.

The realization of our principled policy toward religion and the church should be attained through organized front activity. This is why the Socialist Alliance is the subjective social force in our system which should be the exponent of our policy in this sphere and which will be an obstacle to all those attempts that signify an attack on the fundamental gains of our political system, Branko Puharic, member of the Croatian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, said at the end of his introductory report.

### Debate on Report

LD061614 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1324 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Zagreb, 5 Mar (TANJUG)--The Croatian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium accepted all the assessments and standpoints set out in Branko Puharic's introductory report which, as was emphasized, (?concerned) the religious communities in the republic.

Taking part in the discussion, Ivan Lalic laid particular emphasis on the fact that this discussion was organized at the correct time to be able to explain to the public how we view processes both in the religious communities and in society. Lalic emphasized that there are no changes in policy in relations with the religious communities, but that all that was said recently marks only the continuation of our principled policy.

Nikola Ban then spoke about the church's publishing activity in the republic, particularly that of the Catholic Church, which has developed exceptionally following the signing of the protocol on the normalization of relations between the SFRY and the Vatican. These newspapers and publications, as Ban judged, are the main indicator of the church's stance toward processes in our society and at the same time the means which have the most significant influence on believers' stances toward our social reality.

Nikola Ban at the same time considered that we need to be even more active in explaining our principled policy toward the church abroad so as to be able to both inform our friends and tell the truth to those who have not yet accepted our standpoints.

Jakov Blazevic considered that we need to place the topic which is being discussed today into the context of the struggle against the policy of nonalignment in the world and against the struggle for independence and progress. Blazevic added that it is a question of new methods in the struggle against the foundations of our order. Terrorism, which was at one time used to strike against us, did not produce the expected results and turned out to be harmful to world reaction so that now there has been a turn toward a special war and contemporary methods of fighting. One of its forms is the rallying of all opposition forces around one organization--the church. Blazevic considered that in our country we do not react quickly enough to the preparation and start of such activity against us which is coordinated strategically in world dimensions. Blazevic called for the development of the consciousness of our people about the dimensions, breadth and aims of this struggle in which individuals have even turned to criminal activity against our country. He considered that we need to extend information to the public in order to equip them to defend the basic interests of our country.

Stevo Stanivukovic, Vlado Mihaljevic, Marinko Gruic, Ivo Siljan and Bogdan Tomasic also took part in the discussion.

## Church-State Relations

LD072356 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Relations between church and state here, or, more precisely, some aspects of the political trends within the Catholic Church in Croatia, were the subject of a discussion in the Presidium of the Croatian SAWP. Ante Kesic has prepared a commentary on this issue:

If the traditional separation between church and state, complemented by agreements between the two on their relations, is still a valid principle, then it was the turn of our state, or social community, to speak out. The church, or vociferous advocates of the Catholic Church, have been doing it for years by way of a monologue which has become increasingly further removed from pastorality and religion.

When the point is reached at which the differences between religion and politics are lost--the point of assuming an attitude of political opposition, when citizens who are believers are lifted from their social self-management community where, as is the case with everyone else, they and their vital interests are based and placed into the church, not as a place of worship but as an organization, and classified as God's people or believers, hence made different people, opposed, let us say, to working self-management people--then the voice of the self-management people can not fail to make itself heard. And that means stopping at that point beyond which quite a number of unfavorable things can appear--for example, Stepinac, called saintly and an outstanding spiritual man, being put forward as a candidate for beatification in order to rehabilitate him in the secular sphere from all his political sins in the bloodbath of the period between 1941 and 1945.

In this way the politicized church could acquire a tested banner under which various secular opponents and enemies would gather, ranging from calculating persons and speculators to intellectually unstable critics of society who are not satisfied with the liberties they enjoy.

The church has opened its door to them, though not yet the main portal: But the possibility of this has also been indicated by claims that this moment in history requires the church to solve earthly questions as well. Taking this attitude, the church is feigning a little surprise, admitting that it could not have hoped to assume such a mission, but when the world and history wish it to do so, the church cannot disregard them. However, although we do not know whether anything like this has happened in the world, we are certain that in our country neither the people nor history has launched such an appeal to the church.